The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,711 New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SO

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886. TUESDAY.
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th June.
M CATHAY	2048	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd ,,
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th ,,
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th June.
MIRZAPORE	3587	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,

Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	... ..
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th June
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th ,,
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 430

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	1st July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold .... ,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case............ ... ,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 16 per share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after the 15th June 1886 to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 31st May, 1886.

RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 11th June, 1886.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May, he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds, Pearls, and Precious Stones.

PARIS,
9 rue de Chateaudun.

BOMBAY,
7, Apollo Street.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 5,500 CAST IRON C SOCKETS, and 5,500 CAST IRON C SOLE-PLATES for TELEGRAPH POSTS will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Storeyard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of June, 1886, and will be submitted to, and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give the whole order to any one firm.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be had at the Office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores,
Alipore, Calcutta, 7th June, 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th June, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th June, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preseives the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED, an experienced CLERK to take charge of the correspondence branch of the Chief Engineer's Office. Salary, Rs. 150. None but men who have filled a similar position need apply.

Applications enclosing copies, not originals, of testimonials should be addressed to the CHIEF ENGINEER, S. M. Railway, Poona.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT may not fall to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £6,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"

PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6 CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly increasing branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, etc., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PRINTING FRAMES, CAMEO DIES and PRESSES, TENTS, STANDS, BATHS, and every requisite for both the DRY and WET PROCESS.

THE COMPANY ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S "PALL MALL"
EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

	Cash Prices.		Cash Prices.
4¼ × 3¼ per doz.	...Rs. 1 12	9 × 7 per doz.	...Rs. 7 8
4 × 4 ,,	... ,, 2 8	10 × 8 ,,	... ,, 10 0
6½ × 4¾ ,,	... ,, 4 0	12 × 10 ,,	... ,, 14 8
7¼ × 4½ ,,	... ,, 4 8	15 × 12 ,,	... ,, 24 0
8½ × 6½ ,,	... ,, 6 8		

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PIANO FOR RS. 280 CASH!!!

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

BIJOU OR STUDENT'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.

EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.

INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.

ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.

Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depth from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs.

Price Rs. 300, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...Rs. 300, 450, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS ... ... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS ... ... from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS ... ... from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., Limited, have just received, and beg to intimate to the public that they are now offering their BICYCLES and TRICYCLES for sale on the easy purchase system.

The "Coventry Imperial Special" Tricycles.—This is a powerful Machine with Lamp and Bell complete. For Cash with order	Rs. 320
On easy purchase system by 10 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 35	Rs. 355
The "Mechanics' Friend" Bicycle—Half-plated with Lamp and Bell. For Cash with order	Rs. 225
On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 25	Rs. 250
The Coventry "Imperial" Bicycles—a strong and best Machine, specially made to withstand rough riding with Lamp and Bell. For Cash with order	Rs. 275
On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 30	Rs. 300

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	,, 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	,, 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	,, 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to ,, 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PENS.

THOSE in search of a good and suitable Pen should consult—OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED STATIONERY LIST

FREE ON APPLICATION.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address—New Oriental Bank Buildings.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld. BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do.	,, 35 0	,, 68 0
COGNAC *** do.	,, 31 0	,, 60 0
COGNAC ** do.	,, 27 0	,, 52 0
COGNAC * do.	,, 25 0	,, 48 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	,, 22 0	,, 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs	per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks		,,	9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		,,	3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered	each	,,	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	,,	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		,,	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR OOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 15TH JUNE, 1886.
LAST NIGHT BUT 3 OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.
Grand Production of Gilbert and Sullivan's New and Original JAPANESE OPERA
MIKADO!
MIKADO!!

Entirely New Scenery, painted expressly for this OPERA from London designs by MR. WM. FARMER.
New and magnificent Japanese Costumes expressly made for this Great Production.
SPECIAL JAPANESE STAGE APPOINTMENTS BY MR. J. P. LASCELLES.
Powerful Chorus of School Girls, Nobles, Guards, &c.
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

WANTED, a couple of ROOMS on the ground floor in Elphinstone Circle, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

THE s.s. SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has ARRIVED from NEW YORK and is DISCHARGING in the Stream.
CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June 1886. Agents.

THE MACIVER LINE S. S. "NIAGARA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL with a general cargo, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed on boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th June 1886.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that LICENSES for the RETAIL SALE of COUNTRY LIQUOR, IMPORTED FOREIGN LIQUOR and RAW TODDY at appointed shops in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of three years, from the 1st August 1886 to the 31st July 1889, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Town Hall, Bombay. The sale will commence at 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 28th June 1886, and at the close of each day's sale, the date and hour of its next resumption will be announced.

The conditions of sale, the revised forms of licenses, and the statement of appointed shops may be seen at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat.

This will be the last general auction sale of liquor licenses in Bombay. After the expiration of the three years for which the licenses bought at the auction will be tenable, the Collector will, at his discretion, renew the licenses for a further period of three years to the same holders, on terms to be settled by him.

J. H. GRANT,
Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th June 1886.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, will be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June 1886, at 4 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook resigning the office of Chairman of the Corporation for 1886-87.
2. Election of Chairman, in place of Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook, resigned. Dosabhai Framji, Esq., C.S.I., will propose that Captain Henry Morland be elected Chairman. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Esq., will second the motion.
3. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfer sanctioned by the Council on the 26th May last.
4. Memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding correspondence between himself and Government Solicitor with reference to the preparation of lease of the land on the Esplanade allotted to the Municipality as site for new Offices and Hall. The Commissioner remarks that the early disposal of this question is desirable.
5. Government letter stating that Government has appointed a *locum tenens* for Dr. Carter as Surgeon to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, and that Government will continue the management of the hospital until an Act can be passed for vesting the hospital in the Corporation. In the meantime, the Governor presumes that the Corporation will continue its ordinary contribution.
6. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution on the subject of the Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency, for 1884-85.
7. Petition, from residents of Samuel Street, stating that the water-supply in that locality is scanty, and praying that the supply may be improved.
8. Further letter from Mr. Narayan Abbajee, on behalf of residents of Para Lane, Parel Village, stating that all the applicants ask is that the lamp which formerly stood at that lane, may be replaced thereat.

By order of the Town Council,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 14th June 1886.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

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THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Grant Road B. B. and C. I. Railway station yards, by order of Mooltanchund Kheechar, and on account and risk of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, 7 docras of damaged wool.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th June 1886.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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Applications will be received by the Auditor up to 20th June and successful candidates will be required to join by 1st July.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E., hereby invites Tenders for the Construction of three Blocks of Buildings on the Apollo Bunder.

Intending Contractors may Tender for either Block or for the whole.

Plans, specification, and forms of agreement will be on view on and after MONDAY next, the 7th June, at the Office of the Architect, Apollo Bunder, or where all other information may be obtained between the hours of 11 and 5. Intending Contractors will be called on to deposit Rs. 500 with each tender as earnest money, which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted, or in the case of the accepted Tender retained until the Agreement is signed. If a contractor whose tender is accepted fails to sign the agreement at the appointed time he will forfeit this deposit money.

The Sirdar does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Printed copies of the specification, agreement, and Schedule can be obtained at the office of the Architect for Rs. 3 per set.

Tenders will be received up to noon on the 21st inst.
K. T. CHISHOLM,
F. R. I. B. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the IRON WORK in the construction of two new Single Storey Blocks of Barracks on the North and South Flank of existing R.A. Barracks at Colaba.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 18th June 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN,
Bt.-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B.D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 1st June 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after TUESDAY next, the fifteenth of June, 1886, until further notice, the following alterations will be made in the Passenger Trains now running over this Railway, namely :—

FIRST.—The Passenger Trains which now run between Bombay and Poona during the night, leaving each of those Stations respectively at 9-0 and 11-0 p.m. will be discontinued, and instead Passenger Trains will leave Bombay and Poona respectively at 4-30 in the afternoon, and will arrive at Poona at 10-20 and Bombay at 10-50 the same evening.

SECOND.—The Down Jabalpur Mail Train leaving Bombay at 6-30 p.m. will stop for half an hour at Kalyan for dinner. It will arrive at Bhusawal a little later than at present on the following morning, but will arrive at Khandwa at 10-15 a.m., and at Jabalpur at 9-50 p.m., as at present.

THIRD.—A new Mixed Train will run daily between Itarsi and Hoshangabad. It will leave Hoshangabad at 5-45 p.m., and arrive at Itarsi at 6-30 p.m., leave Itarsi at 7-10 and arrive at Hoshangabad at 7-55 the same evening.

FOURTH.—Some of the Trains running between Bhusawal and Nagpur, between Dhond and Munmar, and over the Khamgaon and the Amraoti Branches will be slightly altered.

FIFTH.—A new Local Passenger Train will run daily between Bombay and Kalyan. It will leave Bombay at 10-0 p.m. and arrive at Kalyan at 11-45 p.m. ; leave Kalyan at 5-10 a.m., and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 a.m.

2. For other and consequent alterations, as well as for information as to Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the Fifteenth of June, 1886.

Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Ninth of June, 1886.

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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,
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EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR
AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.
LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

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IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

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BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND	£800,000

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	5 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms :—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 44 0	—
Dry Elite "	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	—

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	—
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	" 38 0	—

CLARETS.

From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	—

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	" 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	—
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

arlovitz	" 12 0	

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & Saann } Red Bars	" 24 0

From A. DOIGNON FILS AND CO.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	" 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ..
Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 8 12
Flower & Son's Ale	" 4 12	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 12	" ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	" 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	" 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	" 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	" 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from	lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" ...
Asparagus	" 2 8	" ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	" 1 4	" 0
Cellery	" 0 14	" ...
White Cabbage in Butter	" 0 15	" 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" ...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" 1 4	" ...
Red do. do.	" 1 2	"

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	" ...	" 0 12
French Bean	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" —	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" —	" 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" ...	" 1 0
Pease for Soup	" —	" 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS' SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
" 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1¼ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4 049,159 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX

All that Experience has proved Practicable an Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance ca be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities ; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are nvited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 36
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As. per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3 1

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor's of the *Bombay Gazette*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

FREIGHT INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, 15th June, 1886.

The rains still hold off, and the unusually fine weather we have had this week has enabled large supplies of Wheat and Seeds to reach us from the interior; this, coupled with a scarcity of ready tonnage, has enabled speculators to take full advantage of the position; and several steamers, reported chartered to speculators last Mail, have been reletting at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton profit. For the Mediterranean Ports the demand has slackened, although 32s. 6d., exchange 2s., was paid for guaranteed June loading. Our shippers have no heart for forward business, although steamers are offering for July-August at £1-0-6 open charter 28s. 9d. exchange 2s., for the Mediterranean Ports. Steamers are still wanted for June loading, and 22s. 6d. would be paid for a ready boat of moderate size.

Berth Rates.

N.B.—The quotations given below for Liverpool and London are by the Regular Liners, *Old* Tonnage Scale for Wheat and Seeds. For other Ports *New* Scale is accepted, except by the Rubattino and Austrian Lloyd's steamers. The difference between the two Scales for Wheat and Seeds has now become a matter of calculation only; shippers deducting the equivalent difference where the Old Scale is demanded:—

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
Wheat	16 cwt.	18 cwt. a Ton.
Rapeseed	14 "	16 " "
Mustard Seed	14 "	16 " "
Teel or Gingelly Seed	14 "	15 " "
Mowra Flowers	16 "	18 " "
Mowra Seeds	13 "	No change.
Mussoor, in bags	16 "	20 cwt. a Ton.
Linseed	16 "	No change.
Ground Nuts	13 "	Do.
Myrabolams	13 "	Do.

STEAMERS.	READY. Wheat.	READY. Seeds.	Cotton and Wool.	FORWARD. Late June.	FORWARD. July.	REMARKS.
Liverpool	£0 17 6	£0 17 6	£1 2 0	£1 1 3 Wheat. £0 17 6	£1 2 6 Wheat £1 0 0	Old Scale.
London	£0 17 6	£0 17 6	£1 1 3	£1 0 0 Wheat. £0 17 6 Wheat.	£1 0 0 £0 17 6	Do.
Hull	£1 0 6	£1 0 6	None.	£1 2 6	£1 1 3	New Scale.
Antwerp	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 3 9	£1 2 6	£1 3 9	Do.
Havre	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 3 9	Do.
Dunkirk	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 3 9	£1 2 6	£1 3 9	Do.
Marseilles	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 3 9	Do.
Genoa and Naples	£1 2 6	£1 2 6	£1 12 6	£1 12 6	£1 10 0	Do.
Italian Ports (Rubattino Company)	£1 12 6	£1 12 6	£1 12 6	£1 10 0	£1 7 6	Old Scale.
Trieste and Venice	£1 11 3	£1 12 6	£1 13 9	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	Do.
Do. (P. & O. and Lloyd's Co.'s)	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 12 6	Do. Freight paid here at exchange 2s. per Rupee.
Odessa (Austrian Lloyds)	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£1 17 6	£1 17 6	£1 17 6	Do.
U.K. or Continent (open Charter)	None shipped.	None shipped.	New Scale.	£1 1 3	£1 1 3	New Scale.
SAIL SHIPS.						
Liverpool	...	£1 2 6	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	Nominal, no business
Havre	None shipped.	£1 5 0	£1 7 6	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Antwerp	Do.	£1 5 0	£1 5 0 No ships loading.	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Bremen	Do.	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	£1 5 0	Do.
Open Charter	Do.	£1 5 0	No enquiry.	...	...	...

COASTING—Steamers.

Calcutta.—Salt Rs. 1-0-0 per ton, 20 cwt. Measurement, Rs. 7, 40 c. ft.

Hongkong.—Cotton and Cotton Goods, Rs. 10-0-0 per ton, 40 c. ft. Weight, Rs. 10 to 15, Old Scale.

Mauritius.—Grain Rs. 0-8-0 per bag. Light Cargo, Rs. 8-0-0 per ton.

Zanzibar.—Grain Rs. 0-8-0 per bag. Light Cargo, Rs. 8 per ton.

Liverpool.—The Liners have no steamer on the berth, and the two outside steamers loading have been enabled to book Cotton at £1-2-6.

London.—The Mail Steamers of 15th, 22nd, and 29th instant booked Wheat and Seeds at 17s. 6d., Cotton at £1-2-6, and Skins at £1-6-3.

Hull.—No change in rates.

Antwerp.—The Ehrenfels' charterers are reletting at £1-2-6 Seeds to £1-3-9 Cotton.

Havre.—The Cassius' charterers have relet nearly the whole steamer at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per ton profit.

Dunkirk.—The Clan Macdonald has been reletting at £1-3-9, and the Clan Alpine, chartered to speculators, to arrive, at £1-0-6, has relet a greater portion of her cargo at £1-1-3.

Italian Ports.—The Bedouin and Nedjed have been berthed for Genoa, Naples, Torre del Annunziata, and Messina at £1-12-6, exchange 2s., June loading guaranteed. The demand has slackened. For July the Clan Buchanan (s) was berthed at £1-8-9, exchange 2s.

Marseilles.—For June shipment large engagements have been made at £1-2-6. For July loading the Arabia has engaged at £1.

Trieste and Venice.—The demand has almost ceased, the Cotton season being nearly over. The Liners have booked at £1-10, exchange 2s.

Ships.—No enquiry for Europe. Small ships for coating voyages are still wanted.

James Mackintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th June, as compared with the statement of the 5th June:—

	June 5.	June 12.
	Rs.	Rs.
Liabilities.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,86,945	43,98,298
do. do. at Branches	31,57,167	56,71,036
Other Deposits	1,80,55,837	1,82,29,665
Post Bills	11,680	10,324
Cash Credits undrawn	5,24,745	3,91,715
	3,97,36,374	4,12,04,038
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	33,94,506	36,62,057
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	23,84,202	24,35,751
Loans, on Security of do.	76,85,473	80,67,405
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,039	1,288
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,75,27,456	1,66,03,430
Stamps	29,548	29,412
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,77,028 Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,65,000	3,12,028	3,12,028
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondence	3,21,749	5,11,693
Cash and Currency Notes	80,80,373	95,80,944
	3,97,36,374	4,12,04,038

SUMMARY OF COTTON EXPORTS.

Since the departure of last Mail.

Vessels.	Destination.	Cleared.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Calcutta, &c.	Total.
		1886 Jun	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Duke of Buckingham (s)	Trieste, &c.	7	..	17506	...	17506
Teutonia (s)	Do.	7	..	7710	...	7710
Rydal Hall (s)	Antwerp	7	..	7164	...	7164
Lombardy (s)	Trieste, &c.	8	..	4080	...	4080
Agra (s)	Calcutta	9	...	...	524	524
Claymore (s)	Dunkirk	10	700	..	...	700
Kerbella (s)	London	10	1650	..	...	1650
County of Salop (s)	Trieste, &c.	11	..	8636	...	8636
Clan Macgregor (s)	Liverpool	11	184	..	...	184
Surat (s)	China	11	...	...	221	221
Total for the week		..	2534	45006	745	48375
Previously exported since 1st January		..	288752	508252	37452	834456
Total from 1st January to 12th June, 1886		..	291286	553348	38197	882831

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION.

Since the Departure of last Mail

IMPORTS. Total for the week.	IMPORTS. Previously imported since 1st Jan. 1886.	IMPORTS. From 1st Jan. to 12th June 1886.	BULLION.	EXPORTS. Total for the week.	EXPORTS. Previously exported since 1st Jan. 1886.	EXPORTS. From 1st Jan. to 12th June 1886.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
105622	3838011	3943633	Gold Coins	338000	694361	1032361
..	..	..	Gold Leaves	—	..	..
367625	9842343	10209968	Gold Bars	..	1382738	1882738
438652	9448327	9886979	Silver Coins	3091200	12826557	15917757
..	32907083	32907083	Silver Bars	..	497106	497106
990000	247900	1237900	Silver Dollars	..	..	..
1901899	56283664	58185563	Grand Total.	3429200	15400762	18829962

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.
Gaiety, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Lalpoora (s), from London; and Sorrento (s), Hull.

Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Mecca (s), for Zanzibar.

The Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Cassius and Olympia entered the dock on the 12th, and the s.s. Simoom left on the same date. The s.s. Stella entered on the 13th, and the s.s. Lalpoora and Zambesi on the 14th.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on this railway for the week ending the 22nd May 1886 was 307,558 maunds, and in money Rs. 4,538.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 5th June shows a decrease of Rs. 15,016 in receipts, and an increase to date of Rs. 3,46,358.

Polo.—The game this afternoon will be:—Black and Yellow: Messrs. Baker, Barton, Craigie, and Pease *versus* White; Major Beaver, Messrs. Foote, Gray, and Savile. Play will commence at 5-30 p.m.

Found.—A currency note for Rs. 5 was found lying on Hornby Road, by a Parsee named Byramji Rustomji, living at Ragonath Dadaji Street, Fort, on Tuesday. It has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla.

A Mail Packet Lost.—The Superintendent, Travelling Post Office, reported on Sunday to the police that a mail packet was lost out of one of the vans somewhere between the General Post Office and the Bori Bunder Railway station, at about 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th instant.

Defrauding the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.—Runchord Dewchund was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of defrauding the B.B. and C.I. RailwayCompany, by travelling with a platform pass from Surat to the Grant Road station by the up-passenger train which arrived here yesterday morning. He was fined Rs. 7.

Sent to the Reformatory.—Ally Mahomed Hoosainbux, a lad about 12 years of age, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a pair of boots and 11 annas in cash, the property of Hoosainbux Hyderbux, a musician living in a chawl at Falkland Road, on Saturday night last. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

Theft on Board the I. M. S. Clive.—Mr. H. B. Hooper, 1st Grade Officer of the I. M. S. Clive, at present in the Government Dock, reported on Sunday the theft of a chronometer, valued at Rs. 200, from the chart-room of the vessel. The chronometer was last seen at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning safe in its place, when it was wound by the complainant. The key of the chronometer, which was kept in another box, was also stolen.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Overture	Tutti in Maschera	Pedrotti.
Grand Finale	Vittore Pisany	Peri.
Valse	Die Botschafter	Klein.
Song	As when the Snowdrift	Thomas.
Polka	Stefanie	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Gamblers.—Damodhur Davajee and nine others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Cobb, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, accused No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Falkland Road, and the rest with being found gaming therein with dice and money on Saturday evening last. They were all convicted, accused No. was fined Rs. 20, four others Rs. 15 each, and the rest Rs. 10. The money found on the ground was ordered to be confiscated.

Drowned.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Crushna Jairam, aged 38 years, a mill labourer, and an habitual drunkard. On Friday evening last, he was seen under the influence of liquor, and since then was missed from his house in Gilder Street. On search being made by his relatives, his dead body was found floating in a tank at the back of the Soonderdass Mills. There were no external marks of violence on it. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Fatal Carriage Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Serang Street, on the body of Mahomed Hoosain Mahomed Cassim, aged 7 years. Deceased was deaf and dumb from birth. About ten days ago, while coming home from the Crawford Market, he was knocked down by a hack victoria, whereby he sustained a large wound on the right knee. He was attended to at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for a few days, after which he was taken home by his parents, where tetanus supervened, and he died at 11 o'clock on Sunday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Alleged Ill-Treatment by a Husband.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo woman named Sooonderbai, a Purboo by caste, the wife of Ramrao Morojee, living at Anant Roosee's oart, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan, and filed an information charging her husband with assault and brutal ill-treatment since the death of her mother-in-law, which took place about four months ago, and prayed a summons be granted against him that he may be dealt with according to law. The magistrate granted the application, and made the summons returnable on the 17th instant.

Theft on Boardship.—Nursey Jewa, a dhobie, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a watch, valued Rs. 28, the property of Mr. Vein, third engineer of the steamship Paris, in the Prince's Dock. The accused on Saturday went on board of the complainant's vessel, and while passing the allyway of the vessel, he saw the watch hanging on a nail in complainant's cabin. Taking advantage of the owner's absence, he took the watch away from the hook, and concealed it in his bundle of dirty linen. The watch was soon after missed, and the matter reported to Constable Smith, of the Prince's Dock, who, upon enquiry, found the watch in the possession of the accused. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

"On the Road to the Andamans."—Sowlia Bapoo *alias* Rama Vittoo *alias* Sowlia Balla, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges of theft, of a turban, valued Rs 20, the property of Mahadeo Jairam, and a saree, valued Rs. 6, the property of Suckoo, woman, on Sunday, the 13th instant, from their residence at Lohar Chawl Street. The accused, who had but recently completed a term of four years' imprisonment for theft, pleaded guilty to both charges. The Magistrate, in addressing him, said he was on the straight road to the Andamans, and he was very much inclined to commit him for trial to the Criminal Sessions; however, he would give him another chance to reform, by sentencing him to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET MATCHES.

A match between the Bombay Municipal Cricket Club and the Bombay Carlton Club was played on Saturday. Play commenced at 2-15 p.m. In the 1st innings the Municipal Club scored 76 runs and the Carlton 71. In the second innings the Municipal Club scored 39 runs with one man out.

A match was played at Poona on Saturday between the Bishop's High School and the Stragglers. The following were the scores:—

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.

M. Macnee, b Spears	10
A. Marrett, c Smith, b Spears	12
C. King, b Browne	9
N. Marrett, c Windsor, b Spears	1
S. Lynn, c Prideaux, b Spears	4
E. Dracott, b Spears	3
G. D'Emden, c Prideaux, b Spears	1
K. Griffin, l w. b Spears	7
N. Cockman, c Cahil, b Spears	7
B. Row, c Prediaux, b Spears	5
C. Marrett, not out	0
Total	74

THE STRAGGLERS.

1st Innings.

F. Prideaux, b King	3
Cahill, b King	3
R. Miles, s D'Emden, b Row	0
C. Windsor, b Row	13
D. Smith, b Row	0
Falwiken, b Row	8
Brown, c and b Row	18
R. Prideaux, b King	0
Spears, c Dracott, b King	0
D'Souza, c Lynn, b Row	1
Crowley, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	51

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE RIGHT TO DISPOSE OF A DAUGHTER IN MARRIAGE.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran delivered judgment on a rule *nisi* he had granted in the case of Nanabhai Gunpatrao *vs.* Janardhun Wasudeo and Ramabai. The plaint was accepted on the 13th May last in vacation, and on the same day his Lordship granted a rule and *interim* injunction restraining the defendants from solemnizing the intended marriage of Sonabai, plaintiff's daughter, with one Anandrao Dadajee, or any other person, without the plaintiff's assent. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwandas, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendants.

His Lordship said the parties to this suit were Hindoos of the Prabhu caste; and the object was stated in the prayer to be as follows:—That the proposed marriage of Sonabai with Anandrao Dadajee was contrary to the customs and usages of the Prabhu community; that the defendants or either of them had no right or authority to give the plaintiff's daughter in marriage without his consent, that he alone was entitled to have the custody and guardianship of Sonabai; and that he was ready and willing to receive Ramabai in his house and live with her as his lawful wife if she was desirous of accompanying Sonabai to his residence. The facts were practically admitted and were these: In the year 1869 the plaintiff was married to the defendant Ramabai, who is the daughter of the defendant Janardhun Wasudeo. After their marriage the plaintiff and Ramabai lived together sometimes in the plaintiff's father's house and sometimes in that of the defendant Janardhun. In the year 1877, Ramabai gave birth to a daughter named Sonabai, the subject of the present application. Ramabai and the plaintiff were then living in the house of Ramabai's father, and they continued to reside there together until the year 1880. In that year the plaintiff and his brother were accused by the defendant Janardhun of theft of ornaments of considerable value, and were convicted of the offence. The plaintiff was sentenced by the presidency magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee, to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The plaintiff, after the expiration of his term of imprisonment, did not return to live with his father-in-law. He eventually returned to live in his own father's house, and in 1884, requested his wife to come and live with him there with their daughter Sonabai. The house of the plaintiff's father was a very small one, and there were several persons living therein. The plaintiff was almost, if not altogether, dependent on his father, and Ramabai preferred the ample accommodation and luxurious mode of life afforded to her in her father's house to the taking up of her abode with the plaintiff's father in his small and crowded house, and there sharing the poverty and disgrace of the plaintiff. The latter then married a second wife. It was not alleged that the plaintiff ever treated his wife Ramabai or their daughter with unkindness. He appears to have been attached to them both. In November 1885, Sonabai entered upon her ninth year, a year in which it is customary for Prabhus to seek a husband for their daughter, and in the following month he sent a letter to the defendants. Some correspondence took place on the subject. The plaintiff wanted to marry Sonabai to one Moreshwur; but the defendants declined to assent to the proposal. The present proceedings were instituted. Cause was shown against the rule *nisi* by Mr. Macpherson, while Mr. Starling for the plaintiff urged that it should be continued until the hearing. The question of law for his Lordship to determine was whether that injunction to restrain the defendants should now be dissolved or should be made absolute until the hearing. His Lordship had given the matter anxious consideration, because its decision was alleged to be fraught with important consequences to the parties and to the girl Sonabai. On behalf of the plaintiff it was said that if his Lordship dissolved the injunction, the defendants would, without his consent, marry his daughter to her cousin Anandrao Dadajee, and that thus he would be for ever deprived of his right as a father to marry his daughter to a husband of his own choice, and that Sonabai would be for ever united to a husband of whom the plaintiff did not approve. The discharge of the rule would therefore operate as a decision of the suit, and would deprive him of his right of appeal. On behalf of the defendants, it was urged that Sonabai was now in the ninth year of her age, that a suitable husband had been found for her, and that having regard to the star under the influence of which she was born, if she was not married in the present Hindoo month, she could not be married during the next two years, that before then she would attain puberty, and that her not being married before that event would entail disgrace upon herself and her family. It was also said that having regard to the circumstances of the plaintiff the difficulty of finding husbands in the Prabhu caste, and the chance of the girl attaining puberty before her eleventh year, that if Sonabai was not at once married, she might never be married at all. It was admitted by Mr. Macpherson and indeed it could not be denied that by Hindoo law the father is the proper person to give his daughter in marriage, and that under ordinary circumstances the conduct of the defendants in attempting to dispose of Sonabai in marriage without the father's consent would be indefensible, but it was said that the plaintiff had been convicted of theft and was in present circumstances unable to provide a proper house for his wife Ramabai and her daughter, and that his means were not such as to enable him to find a husband for his daughter, as it was difficult in all cases, it was said, to find suitable husbands in the Prabhu community, owing to scarcity of eligible boys. It was impossible in the case of the plaintiff to do so, owing to his antecedents and his poverty. It was said that the plaintiff had thus forfeited his right as a Hindoo father, or at any rate that this Court should not assist him in asserting his right to the injury of Sonabai. It was contended that the maternal grandfather had the right to dispose of her in marriage, and that the plaintiff was not justified in interfering with the marriage if the proposed bridegroom was not ineligible. His Lordship had not on this motion to consider whether the father or the mother was the person entitled to the custody of the girl. At present he was inclined to think that a single offence by a father, such as the offence of theft, unconnected with the domestic relations, would not justify the Court in assuming that his home was not the proper home for his children, even though that home should not be as spacious and well appointed as the house of her father in which the mother resided. His Lordship did not think that question need now be decided, as it appeared to him that it was not a necessary consequence that, because a father could not offer to his wife and child a home in which the Court would compel them to reside, therefore the father was not to have a voice in the choice of a husband for his daughter, or is to be held to have lost his right to give his daughter in marriage to the husband of his choice. The one proposition did not seem to his Lordship to involve the other. His Lordship was supported in this view by the decision in 7, Calcutta Weekly Reporter, 323, in the case of Maharanee Ram Bunsee *vs.* Maharanee Soobh Koonwaree. The plaintiff had not deserted his wife or his daughter. He had offered them a home and entreated them to join him in it. His Lordship by no means blamed Ramabai for refusing to share the small house with the plaintiff; and the conduct of the plaintiff had been such as to debar him from the right to blame her. His Lordship sympathised with the defendants in their desire to find a husband and a home for Sonabai; but on the authorities referred to, his Lordship was unable on a rule of this kind to hold that the plaintiff had forfeited his parental right to give his daughter in marriage, or that the defendants were justified in marrying her without her father's consent and against his wish. That important question must be determined when the case came to a hearing. The next question was whether, assuming that it was not shown that the plaintiff had forfeited his parental right, his conduct and delay were not such as to justify the Court in refusing to grant him a temporary injunction under section 493 of the Code, and leaving him to assert his right at the hearing. Though his Lordship might entertain doubts whether the plaintiff in filing this suit was not influenced by feelings other than a desire for his daughter's welfare, he did not consider that it was proved that such was the case. His father Gunputrao had offered to provide a husband for Sonabai, which the plaintiff could not, and that father's right to give Sonabai in marriage was clearly superior to that of the defendants'. His Lordship said he must disregard sympathy in deciding a case of this nature. The plaintiff had not led the defendants to believe that he would consent to any marriage which they might agree upon. Lastly, it was not made out to his Lordship's satisfaction that there was any well-grounded fear on the part of the defendants that, if Sonabai be not married during the present month, she would be condemned to a life of perpetual celibacy. The Court made the rule absolute until the hearing: costs of the rule to be costs in the cause. The child Sonabai seemed to be dear to all the parties: for her sake mutual animosities might well be waived, and mutual grievances forgiven, if not forgotten.

TAR AS A REMEDY.

Guyot's Tar Solution, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases for which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In Guyot's Tar Solution we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

Guyot's Tar Solution is easy to use, for a table-spoonful of this liquid poured into a tumber of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

Agents in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp and Co.; Treacher and Co.; Thompson and Taylor; Cooper, Madon and Co.

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

The Committee of the Medical Women Fund, of which Mr. H. M. Phipson is Honorary Secretary, have issued the following report for the year ending 31st December 1885:—

The Jaffer Suliman Dispensary.—From Dr. Pechey's Report, which is attached, it will be seen that no less than 27,429 patients, consisting of women and children, received medical attention during the year at this Dispensary.

The work was carried on under many difficulties by Dr. Pechey and Dr. Ellaby in the temporary structure erected by Mr. Hajee Curreem Mahomed Suliman in the Esplanade, Market Road, near the Crawford Market, while the new building, which is also the gift of the above gentleman, was in course of construction.

The Committee have, with much reluctance, on several occasions, been compelled to put a check on the rapidly increasing number of patients which daily attended at the Dispensary, the funds at the disposal of the Committee being insufficient to meet the increased expense of relieving so large a number of people. The Bombay Municipal Corporation have continued to contribute Rs. 500 a month to the Fund, but out of this sum the Committee have, with the permission of the Corporation, set aside Rs. 200 for the payment of the rent of the temporary Hospital at Khetwady.

The remaining Rs. 300 a month available for the working of the Dispensary, together with the sum of Rs. 564 collected by subscription, has proved insufficient for the purpose, and the Committee have had to draw on the resources of the Fund to meet the deficiency.

The expenses have been kept down as low as possible, but the expenditure on account of drugs has amounted on an average to Rs. 303 a month, while the working expenses and salaries to the staff of nurses, compounders, &c., have been Rs 170 a month.

Khetwady Hospital.—The small temporary Hospital for women and children, referred to in the last Report of the Committee, was opened on 28th April 1885. It consists of two bungalows situated on the west side of the Khetwady Main Road. The Committee found it necessary to spend a considerable sum of money in order to render the buildings suitable for the purpose of a hospital, but an appeal made by the Committee for special subscriptions was responded to at once by the friends and supporters of the Institution.

By a Government Resolution, dated 19th February 1885, the sum of Rs. 2,402 was sanctioned for furnishing the Hospital, but as some of the articles specified were considered unnecessary by the Senior Medical Officer, only Rs. 2,101 of the above sum was expended. On the other hand, it was found that a great many things were necessary in order to place the Hospital on a proper footing, which had not been allowed for in the Government Estimate, such as *towels, pillow cases, dusters, lamps, benches, bowls for food, chicks, filters, instrument cases, notice boards,* and *furniture for the compounders' room, &c.* All these things had to be obtained in order to start the Hospital, so that while on the one hand a saving of Rs. 301 was effected, the total cost of the furniture and requisites exceeded the sum sanctioned by Rs. 777-2-0.

The Commitee have laid the matter before the Surgeon General, and seeing that all the articles obtained will be available for use in the Cama Hospital, and bearing in mind the great difficulty of estimating the requirements of such an Institution, the Commitee hope that the Government will sanction the excess expenditure above referred to. The Committee have also defrayed the cost of a European night nurse at the Hospital, Government having made no provision in their Estimate for a night nurse.

In the eight months in 1885, during which this temporary Hospital was open, 116 patients were admitted (102 women and 14 children), and the average length of time which each patient remained under treatment was 20 days. The various diseases for which these women and children were treated will be found in Dr. Pechey's report together with the following result:—Cured, 60; Relieved, 31; Discharges otherwise, 10; Died, 1; Total, 102.

The sanitary difficulties connected with a temporary Hospital of this description were necessarily very great, and the Committee consider that the above satisfactory results reflect great credit on the ability of the medical officers and the staff of nurses employed at the Hospital. It should also be mentioned that Dr. Ellaby has, of her own accord, resided at the hospital, and there can be little doubt that the careful nursing and attention which the patients received was in a great measure due to this fact.

Dr. Edith Pechey, the Senior Physician, sends the following medical report:—

During the year there have been 5,998 new patients at the Dispensary, with a total attendance of 27,429. The numbers would have been much larger but for two reasons—(1) the insufficiency of funds to meet the expense of drugs for a larger number, and (2) the want of more medical officers. The general public is apt to forget the amount of time required to see such a number as 100 patients daily. Even allowing only three minutes to each it takes five hours to see 100 patients; and private patients would think themselves very insufficiently attended to were they dismissed with the amount of investigation which can be carried on within the limits of three minutes. More medical officers are urgently required, as frequently more than a half the fresh patients have to be sent away.

With regard to diseases, those special to women comprise, as before, the greater bulk, and a very large proportion of patients come for some special ailment which does not appear in the list of women's diseases on account of its being symptomatic of some general disease. It is interesting to observe how certain diseases obtain amongst certain races as the result of their special customs. The prevalence amongst Hindoo women of ricketts and scrofula is no doubt due to their custom of early marriage; the demands of maternity being made upon a system in which the bones and other tissues are not yet fully developed, the offspring is insufficiently nourished, and that at the expense of the mother. The purdah system prevalent amongst the Mussulman women tells most injuriously, especially in a closely crowded city like Bombay, and it is quite sad to see girls, who as long as they are allowed to run about and get fresh air are robust and healthy, fall victims, as soon as they are secluded, to consumption, the disease which always dogs the life of those whose time is spent in close ill-ventilated rooms. Mussulmans have repeatedly said to me, "All our women die of consumption." The Parsees, again, are specially liable to internal inflammatory maladies, the result almost invariably of the customs prevalent amongst them with regard to lying-in women who, being secluded for a lengthened period to the most unhealthy and dampest part of the house at a time when fresh air and protection from chill are most essential, often suffer life-long mischief in consequence. Many of the ground-floors in the Fort and Dhobi Talao are never free from the contamination of sewer gas, and it is really surprising that the women do not suffer more frequently from fever, diphtheria, and other drain maladies.

A great mortality is caused amongst children in Bombay by the custom, so common with some of the lower orders, of giving opium, and it is greatly to be desired that some check could be put upon this most murderous habit.

The temporary hospital at Khetwady has received, in the eight months during which it has been open, 102 adults and 14 children. As in the dispensary, the largest number are drawn from amongst the Mussulman community, the Hindoos coming next. Every care has been taken to meet, as far as possible, the prejudices of the different races and castes, and the patients have always seemed satisfied in this respect. The great difficulty is in keeping them in hospital long enough: as soon as they feel better they are anxious to get up and go home, and they often leave before they are quite well; hence the number in the list represented as being relieved rather than cured.

Several ladies have kindly sent gifts of garments, sheets, old linen, fruit and flowers, and it cannot be too widely known that presents of this kind are extremely acceptable, the Government allowance of personal and house linen being dictated by the very strictest economy.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

b Revd and Mrs Burgess, Punchgani
b Mr and Mrs Macnaghten, Matheran
b Surg.-Major H Waghorn, Ahmedabad
b Mr William Carey, Calcutta
b Mr C E Gael
b Mr G H Erskine, Dharwar
b Capt de Hoghton, Kurrachee
b Mr and Mrs S J Simpson, Etavah
b Mr W C Gibson, Etavah
b Major F J Home, RE, Aligarh
b Mr Hughes, Secunderabad
b Mr and Mrs Elcock, Rangoon
b Revd R Gillespie, Borsad
b Capt T H Mackenzie, 14th Bo Infy
b Mr H Littledale, Baroda
b Col Hawkins, RA
b Revd J F W Gompertz, Saugor
b Col Rochfort, Matheran
b Revd G P Taylor
b Mr E West, Gadag
b Hon H St A Goodrich, M C S, Simla
b Mr F Murray, G'pur
b Mrs Watkins, M'pore
b Capt Cameron
b Mr and Mrs Montclar
b Lieut Talbot
b Mr A M Archibald, Calcutta
Mr John Stut, Madras
Mr S Jolenberg, Madras
Major Hennell, England
b Miss May Jones, England
Mr J Schmitten, England
b Mr H Davidson, England
b Mr A Murray
b Major & Mrs Watson, Kurrachee
Major Hunt, Kamptee
Mr T Finney
Mr F Wittenoom, W Australia
b Mr M W Fliescher, Bangalore
b Mr C Z Bunning, Australia
Mr F Barrett, Poona
Count Scheel Pessen, Germany
Mr Herrmann, Calcutta
Surg-Major McConaghy
Mr W Blinnard
Mr W Furnivall
Mr A W Westropp, Calcutta
Col F D M Brown
Mrs Stevens, Secunderabad
Mr and Mrs S Tomlinson, Bombay
b Genl McQueen, Hyderabad
Capt Thornton, Indore
Mr D Brown, Bombay
Col S Penny, RA, Bombay
Mr de Fanblanque, Bombay
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
Capt Gill, s s Niagra
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr Thomas Wilson, Bombay
Mr T Walker, Bombay
Mr D Rae, Bombay
Mr J Kirk, Bombay
Mrs Cuthbert, Bombay
Capt and Mrs Barrett, IM Bombay
Mr Schwob, Bombay
Mr L A Bacheldar U S of A, Bombay
Mr H Paul, Bombay
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay

Residents left during week, marked (*b*) thus.

SALUTES TO INDIAN PRINCES.

A General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, dated June 9, contains the following revised table of salutes allowable to the Native Chiefs and Nobles of India, and certain Chiefs near Aden:—

Salutes of 21 Guns.

Baroda. The Maharaja of (Gaekwar)—
Hyderabad. The Nizam of—
Mysore. The Maharaja of—

Salutes of 19 Guns.

Bhopal. The Begum (or Nawab) of—
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Sindhia) of—
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of—
Jamu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of—
Kalat. The Khan of—
Kolhapur. The Raja of—
Meywar (Udaipur). The Maharana of—
Travancore. The Maharaja of—

Salutes of 17 Guns.

Bahawalpur. The Nawab of—
Bhartpur. The Maharaja of—
Bikanir. The Maharaja of—
Bundi. The Maharao Raja of—
Cochin. The Raja of—
Jaipur. The Maharaja of—
Karauli. The Maharaja of—
Kotah. The Maharao of—
Kutch. The Rao of—
Marwar (Jodhpur). The Maharaja of—
Patiala. The Maharaja of—
Rewah. The Maharaja of—
Tonk. The Nawab of—

Salutes of 15 Guns.

Alwar. The Maharao Raja of—
Banswara. The Maharawal of—
Datia. The Maharaja of—
Dewas. The Senior Raja of—
Dewas. The Junior Raja of—
Dhar. The Raja* of—
Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of—
Dungarpur. The Maharawal of—
Idar. The Maharaja of—
Jaisalmir. The Maharawal of—
Jhalawar. The Maharaj Rana of—
Khairpur. The Mir of—
Kishengarh. The Maharaja of—
Orchha (Tehri). The Maharaja of—
Partabgarh. The Raja of—
Sikkim. The Maharaja of—
Sirohi. The Rao of—

Salutes of 13 Guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of—
Jaora. The Nawab of—
Kutch Behar. The Maharaja of—
Rampur. The Nawab of—
Tipperah. The Raja* of—

Salutes of 11 Guns.

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of—
Baoni. The Nawab of—

* The present Chief enjoys the title of *Maharaja* as a personal distinction.

Bhaunagar. The Thakore Sahib of—
Bijawar. The Maharaja of—
Cambay. The Nawab of—
Chamba. The Raja of—
Charkhari. The Maharaja of—
Chhatarpur. The Raja of—
Dhrangadra. The Raja Sahib of—
Faridkot. The Raja of—
Jhabua. The Raja of—
Jind. The Raja of—
Junagurh. The Nawab of—
Kahlur (Bilaspur). The Raja of—
Kapurthala. The Raja of—
Mandi. The Raja of—
Morvi. The Thakur Sahib of—
Nabha. The Raja of—
Narsingarh. The Raja of—
Nauanagar. The Jam of—
Palanpur. The Diwan of—
Pana. The Maharaja of—
Porbandar. The Rana of—
Pudukota. The Raja of—
Radhanpur. The Nawab of—
Rajgarh. The Raja of—
Rajpipla. The Raja of—
Ratlam. The Raja of—
Sailana. The Raja of—
Samthar. The Raja* of—
Sirmur, (Nahan). The Raja of—
Sitamau. The Raja of—
Suket. The Raja of—
Tehri (Garhwal). The Raja of—

* The heir-apparent of Samthar, who is *defacto* Ruler of the State, enjoys the Personal title of Maharaja.

Salutes of 9 Guns.

Alirajpur. The Maharana of—
Balasinor. The Babi of—
Bansda. The Maharawal of—
Baraunda. The Raja of—
Baria. The Raja of—
Barwani. The Rana of—
Chhota Udiapur. The Raja of—
Dharampur. The Maharana of—
Dhrol. The Thakur Sahib of—
Fadhli. The Sultan of—
Gondal. The Thakur Sahib of—
Janjira. The Nawab of (Habshi)—
Karond (Kalahandi). The Raja of—
Khilchipur. The Rao of—
Lahej. The Sultan of—
Limri. The Thakur Sahib of—
Lunawara. The Rana of—
Maihar. The Raja of—
Maler Kotla. The Nawab of—
Nagod. The Raja of—
Palitana. The Thakur Sahib of—
Rajkot. The Thakur Sahib of—
Sachin. The Nawab of—
Sawantwari. The Sir Desai of—
Sunth. The Raja of—
Wadhwan. The Thakur Sahib of—
Wankaner. The Raja Sahib of—

TABLE OF PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 Guns.

Dulip Singh. His Highness Maharaja, G.C.S.I.

Gwalior. His Highness Jayaji Rao Sindhia Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Maharaja of—

Indore. His Highness Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur G. C. S. I., C. I.E., Maharaja of—

Kalat.—His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Muhammad Khodadad Khan, G. C. S. I., Wali of—

Marwar (Jodhpur). His Highness Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of—

Salutes of 17 Guns.

Khairpur. His Highness Ali Murad Khan, Mir of—

Orchha (Tehri). His Highness Mahindra Sawai Partab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of—

Salutes of 15 Guns.

Arcot. His Highness Prince Azim Jah Intizam-ul-Mulk, of—

Bhaunagar. His Highness Takht Singhji Jaswat Singhji, G. C. S. I., Thakur Sahib of—

Durangadra. His Highness Man Singhji Ranmal Singhji, K. C. S. I., Raj Sahib of—

Nawanagar. His Highness Vibhaji Ranmalji K. C. S. I., Jam of—

Rampur. His Highness Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Nawab of—

Salutes of 13 Guns.

Jind. His Highness Raghbir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Raja of—

Nabha. His Highness Hira Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Raja of—

Panna. His Highness Rudra Partab Singh Mahindar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of—

Ratlam. His Highness Ranjit Singh, Raja of—

Sirmour (Nahan). His Highness Shamsher Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Raja of—

Salute of 12 Guns.

Shahar and Makalla. His Highness Awadh bin Omar Alkayati, Jamadar of—

Salute of 11 guns.

Maler Kotla. His Highness Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Nawab of—

Salutes of 9 Guns.

Kishim and Socotra. Ali Bin Abdulla, Sultan of—

Kurwai. Muhammad Najaf Khan Bahadur, Nawab of—

Las Bela. Mir Khan, Jam of—

TABLE OF LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 Guns.

Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of—
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Sindhia) of—
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of—
Jamu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of
} Within the limits of their own territories permanently.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, June 13.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·668
Temperature of the Air	87·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	83·2
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, ESE, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	217
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	1·93
" " year	2·90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th inst.	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	402
National Bank of India	37,330	250		5 pct.	120

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,703

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£154

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,010
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 60	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,090
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	180
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	195
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,350
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,025
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	650
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	115
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	–	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	167½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	530
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	600
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	465
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	–	115
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	360
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	745
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo. CottonMf'gCo., Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	990
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850d
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	692½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	660
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	670
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	960
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	–	30
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	–	1,160
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	737½
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	670
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	105
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	950
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	965
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,250
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	612½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,147½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,010
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	157
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,725
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	750
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,415xd.
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	–	182½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	575
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	–	935
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	577½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	–	202½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	–	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	970
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	960
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,315xd.
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	–	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	425
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	285
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	820
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	–	870

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	153
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	175
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	34
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	0
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	129
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,275
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	815
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	..	–	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	114
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	335
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	328
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	109
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	109
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	..	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	75	..	74
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	90	1680xd.
Tnacker & Co., Ld.	1,800	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	13-12
Carolas	"	250
Mexican Dollars	"	222-12
Five-Franc Pieces	"	11-2
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	"	106-9
Gold Leaf	"	21-6-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	21-14
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	21-14
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	21-12
Pekin Gold Bars	"	21-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97⅞
Four-and-a-half per cent.	101
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	101½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	141
Paris Municipal Loan	210
Port Trust Bonds	93

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 5 7-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 5 ½d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 5 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5½ d.
Do. Credits	3 Do do.	1s. 5 19-32d. to ⅝d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 5 23-32d. to ¾d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 5⅝d. to 21-32d.
Do do.	6 Do do.	1·5¾d. to 29-32d.
Paris	3 Do do.	1·85½
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·87
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-32
Do	60 days do.	98¾
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	219

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

Discount charged—

On Government Bills .... 9 per cent.
On Private Bills .... 10 do.

Interest charged—

On Demand Loans on Government Securities Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion .... 9 per cent.

On Loans on Government Securities, or Port Trust Bonds
On Loans on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants
On Cash Credits on Government Securities
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants
} Other rates subject to arrangement.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

WE have had no rain this week, and there has accordingly been nothing to interfere with the free course of export business so far as weather is concerned, but owing partially no doubt to the disturbed state of home politics and partially to the Whitsuntide holidays, the telegraphic advices have reported a very quiet state of things in produce, affording no inducement to merchants to embark in new operations. Of everything, therefore, except Wheat, shipments have been restricted to comparatively small figures, but of that one article supplies continue large, and mainly owing to it freights keep very firm at £1-2-6 to £1-3-9 for loading steamers. Imports all round are exceedingly quiet, but withal steady in values. Money is lightly easier than it was but still stringent, and Sterling Exchange is firm in consequence at a slight advance on last mail's rates. Government Paper is steady, Shares rather irregular, being the subject of speculation for future delivery, but in very little request for cash.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 10,88,647
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,, 25,13,869
Other Deposits	Inc.	,, 1,73,824
Government Securities	Inc.	,, 2,67,551
Loans	Inc.	,, 3,81,932
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,, 9,24,026
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,, 1,89,944
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,, 15,00,571

This increase in the Cash Balance of 15 lakhs by no means represents any improvement in the actual position of the bank as it is derived entirely from the additions which have taken place to the Government Balances at the branches. On the other hand trade demands show an increase of about 11 lakhs, so that the strength of the head-office may be taken as diminished to about that extent Under the circumstances money cannot be called easier so far as the presidency bank is concerned, and their minimum of 9 per cent. looks like being maintained for some time yet. In the bazaart however, funds are more plentiful, and accommodation for two months certain could be had at 7 per cent. probably even less.

EXCHANGE.—We have had but little fluctuation in sterling rates this week, the tightness in money here and in Calcutta having maintained an extens of steady firmness otherwise foreign to the actual tone of the market. Closing with a very firm appearance last Monday owing to the influence, mentioned, at 1s. 5⅝d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 9-16d. for 3 months' Credits, an advance of 1-32d. was established on mail-day. On Wednesday there was no decided movement, although the tendency was higher for private paper, but on Thursday with the news that Government had placed 17 lakhs of their telegraphic transfers in London at 1s. 5½d., and that the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of interest in Calcutta had been raised from 7 to 8 per cent., an advance of 1-32d. took place. Friday brought a slightly easier tone owing to a relaxation of the stringency in money and rates receded 1-32d., but on Saturday this was recovered in Bank Bills, and to-day there has been no actual change, although the tone has been quite firm. We quote ready bills as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 13-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5½d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5 17-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5⅝d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 5 19-32d. to 1s. 5⅝d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 23-32d. to 1s. 5¾d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 5⅝d. to 1s. 5 21-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5⅞d. to 1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1·85½	
Do.	6 ,,	1·87	

For future delivery very much lower figures prevail. Credits could easily be negotiated for July delivery at 1s. 5⅜d., and after the first mail in August probably at 1s. 5¼d. Of Bank Bills on the other hand there are sellers of demand at 1s. 5½d. all this month, at 1s. 5¼d. for July, 1s. 5d. for August, and later at 1-32d. per month less. According to these figures it is evident that a wide defference prevails in the views of the future held by the India Office, and the market respectively. The latter is prepared to buy freely for distant delivery discounting a material fall, the former decline to meet the market at current rates under the impression apparently that they will obtain an advance by holding. It may be that they are right and the market wrong, but on the face of things as at present apparent we can see no reason for that way of thinking. A certain amount of firmness has certainly been maintained under the exceptional circumstances of the past three or four weeks, but it is clear that it cannot last unless Government are prepared to refrain from selling their drafts for some months to come, and even then the unsold balance would always weigh heavily on the market.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Governed by the somewhat changeful aspect of the money market from day to day, paper has fluctuated a good deal of late, especially for future delivery. Fours for Cash opened at Rs. 97⅜ from which they weakened down to Rs. 97¼ on Thursday morning. This brought out buyers and the rate recovered, in the first instance to Rs. 97 5-16, afterwards to Rs. 97⅜ which s the closing price to-day. For delivery at the end, of the month there were sellers at one time as low as Rs. 97⅜, but a rapid recovery to Rs. 97⅝ ensued and has since been maintained. Fours-and-a-half have ruled for the most part at Rs. 100⅞, but latterly Rs. 101 has been established as the nominal quotation.

Municipal Bonds have improved to Rs. 101½ for 5 per cent. since it became known that the Municipality had been able to place 10 lakhs of the New Water Works loan in the market at par. Port Trust Bonds have improved to Rs. 93.

SHARES.—The tone of the market is somewhat irregular. For Cash rates in many cases are lower, but for distant delivery higher values prevail, speculators generally believing in a considerable improvement in all our leading shares once the present stringency in money disappears. *Bank of Bombay* have been in request throughout, and from Rs. 717½ have advanced to Rs. 722½ at which there are buyers, sellers holding for Rs. 725. In other banks there is no quotable change. *Press Companies* are irregular, Albert of Kurrachee and East India have both improved Rs. 30, Manmar and Berars are Rs. 10 Sind Press Rs. 5 higher. On the other hand Fort Press have declined Rs. 25, Bombay Rs. 5, and New Indian Rs. 2½ per share. Mofussils are unchanged. *Cotton Mills* have been weaker of late, the firmness in raw Cotton and a somewhat easier position in Yarns rendering the working of the Mills a shade less favorable. We quote a decline during the week of Rs. 25 in Manockjee Petit, Narrayen, and Luckmidas Khimjee, Rs. 15 in City of Bombay, Rs. 10 in Jawraz Balloo, Sholapore, and Soonderdas, Rs. 7½ in Oriental, and Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 in most other concerns. Madras United which are Rs. 75, Albert Edward Rs. 5, and Anglo-Indian, which are Rs. 2 higher, are exceptions to the general rule. In the *Miscellaneous* list Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. after daily fluctuations close Rs. 25 lower, Kemp and Co., Ld., have advanced to Rs. 328, Port Cannings are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs 320, Flour Mills remain unaltered, Bombay at Rs. 680, Bapty Bros., Ld., at Rs. 175, Western India at Rs. 125 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market is very quiet with a most limited enquiry, the clearances from the bazaar being only estimated at about 2,500 packages for the week and business to arrive at even less. Prices are not quoted lower, but if anything we should call them in favor of buyers who would not however from all appearances be keen operators even at a reduction. The position of the money market has a good deal to do with this quietness, and the rest may be put down to the absence of the rains, which always makes dealers very cautious in their ventures. It is not that the monsoon is sufficiently late yet to cause any anxiety but it is their custom to see that agricultural operations have at least a fair start before they enter on commitments of any importance, in fact the Piece Goods season, unless under very exceptional circumstances, does not get into full swing until the crops are fairly well assured.

Local made goods are pretty much in the same position as imported. The demand is limited except for some little buying for Zanzibar and prices if not lower are rather tending that way.

TWIST.—Imported Yarn are quiet and rather difficult of sale at previous prices supplies being if anything rather in excess of current requirements. In *Local* Yarns the business reported only totals some 1,500 bales, but quotations remain the same.

METALS.—*Copper* in dull and to do business As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. lower. *Yellow Metal* is lower to about the same extent on the spot, but unchanged to arrive. *Iron* is steady at previous values except perhaps Welsh Bars which are partially As. 8 to Re. 1 per candy cheaper.

COALS.—We do not hear of any actual business to arrive and prices continue nominal at say Rs. 14½ for Davison's West Hartley, Rs. 14¾ for Cardiff alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The telegrams from Liverpool have shown great steadiness again, but as before there has been a marked absence of any enquiry for Surats for shipment. Exporters moreover, although there has been no bad weather to contend with, have virtually closed their season and have not therefore been pushing business. The result has been that save for occasional purchases to complete shipments and the buying of the local Mills there has been but a small business doing, and prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower except for Good Dholleras and the better classes of Omras.

The receipts it will be observed have undergone a material reduction being 17,000 bales less than the previous week, and unless the rains still continue to hold off our next report will probably show a still greater contraction. The arrivals of new crop of the different growths into Bombay since the beginning of the season we estimate as follows :—

	Bales.
Dhollera	315,000
Berar	307,000
Bengals	212,000
Khandish	171,000
Broach	160,000
Barsi and Nuggur	65,000
Compta and Dharwar	38,000
Scinde and Persian	26,000
Hingunghaut	16,000
Westerns and Madras	7,000
Total	1,317,000

The native estimate of the quantities of the different descriptions of Cotton stored in anticipation of the monsoon are not perhaps very reliable, but we give it for what it is worth with the similar estimates of the two previous seasons :—

	1886	1885	1884
Dholleras, Bhownuggers, &c.	45,000	32,500	90,000
Veravul, Cutch, &c.	10,000	7,000	14,000
Omras, Julgaum and Barsi	61,000	32,250	50,000
Comptas and Westerns	12,000	17,500	26,000
Bengals	15,000	12,000	6,000
Broach	1,000	3,500	4,000
Dharwar	1,000	1,000	2,000
Persians and Sundries	5,000	2,250	8,000
	1,50,000	1,08,000	2,00,000

This makes the total 42,000 bales more than last year, but 50,000 bales less than 1884. The entire excess over last season is acconted for in the two leading descriptions Dholleras and Omras, the latter growth having been an exceptionally good yield.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884
For the week	34,885	32,878	49,452
Since 1st January	1,248,186	911,660	1,419,106
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	47,630	38,400	28,243
Since 1st January	844,629	599,676	992,387
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	745	3 125	896
Since 1st January	37,559	40,613	62,917

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, including Commission :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine	Ready	Rs. 169	3 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 162	3 21-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 152	3 7-16d.
Omra, Fully Good	do.	Rs. 182 to 188	4 -16 to 3-16d.
Do. Good	do.	Rs. 174 to 182	3 29-32 to 4 1-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	Rs. 165 to 170	3 23-32 to 13-16d.
Broach, Good	do.	Rs. 198	4 13-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	do.	,, 196	4⅜d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 186	4 5-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 181	4 1-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 193	4 5-16d.
Westerns Good	do.	,, 173	3⅞d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 168	3 25-32d.

WHEAT.—The supplies of this article are maintained on a wonderfully free scale owing no doubt to the continued absence of rain and whatever the ultimate result may be the figures so far are considerably larger than any previous season. With quiet advices from the European markets and the pressure to complete shipments pretty well over sellers have reduced their prices one to one and a half annas per cwt. but so long as freights and exchange maintain their present level still further reductions will be necessary to bring exporters out as free buyers. We quote :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 3-14-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 3-15	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3-15	,,
Hard Red	,, 3-15	,,

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is dull with only a small business passing and prices are quite one anna per cwt. lower, to-day's quotation being Rs. 6-7 bazaar terms. *Rapeseed* is also quiet at Rs. 5-11 for Yellow Guzerat and Rs. 412½ for Red Delhi per cwt. Of *Gingelly* there are practically no supplies and prices are nominal.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

		1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the Week	cwt.	477,337	281,475	416,484
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	7,024,179	5,753,683	3,860,132
Linseed—For the Week	,,	84,071	101,238	96,394
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	2,891,925	3,976,995	3,194,742
Rapeseed—For the Week	,,	79,741	75,·05	33,041
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	866,328	1,031,465	797,202
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	,,	10,307	2 336	4,913
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	769,839	989,317	779,737

(For Bombay Bill and Stock List, See Page 3.)

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
HAVE received the first consignment of the latest and most perfect,
IMITATION IVORY BILLIARD BALLS,
such as were used in the last Handicap at Gattis.
They are the best Imitation Ivory Balls ever produced, and in many respects superior to real Ivory.
Price for Billiard, Pool or Pyramid Balls, Rs. 10 each.

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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
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GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

EYE-SIGHT.—Perfection of sight can only be obtained when each eye sees equally well. The great necessity, and importance of a proper examination of the eyes is remarkably demonstrated by the very large percentage of persons whose eyes are not alike. Mofussil residents, to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test (price 2 annas).
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OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ASHLEY—June 11, at No 2, Nesbit Road, the wife of Geo. Ashley, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CROLE—June 11, at the Royal Hotel, the wife of C S Crole, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BORGEN—HARLEY—June 9, at Tindivanam, by the Rev J Sharp and the Rev Father Anve, Maximilian Christian, son of the late Captain William Borgen, Dutch Navy, and grandson of the late Lieut.-Colonel C C Gotting, Danish Army, to Lily Alice Maria, only surviving daughter of the late Rev Henry Harley, C M S.

DEATH.

HUGHES—June 11, at Bara Bauhi, Oudh, the wife of H W Hughes, District Engineer.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1886.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO appears to deal with the Irish question without any of the reservations or intellectual subtleties characteristic of the author. He lays before the nation his own way of disposing of the difficulty, and he urges that there is no other—no, not though an angel from heaven or Mr Joseph Chamberlain should point one out. The constituencies must choose between autonomy and coercion, he contends, half measures being useless. When writing this the Prime Minister clearly had Mr. Chamberlain's address before him, for it is herein that he has given his answer to Mr. Chamberlain's alternative proposal of similar local government for each of the four countries in the United Kingdom. Whether or not it is a valid answer cannot be judged in the absence of a full version of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. But we can see from the line that Mr. Gladstone has taken that he deems it essential to controvert not those who are content to put Ireland under coercion for twenty years, but those who think that coercion as well as Home Rule can be dispensed with if only the English ratepayer be given more control over the expenditure of the rates and the Irish ratepayer be put in a position precisely similar. Here, at any rate, is ground for battle. "Don't yield Home Rule," says Mr. Chamberlain, "for measures far short of it will suffice for the peace of Ireland and for the comfort of England, Scotland, and Wales into the bargain." "You must give Home Rule," says Mr. Gladstone, "for nothing short of it will yield peace." Mr. Chamberlain's chief disadvantage is that he has chosen to establish before the constituencies the merits of a *via media*—a task of which he might easily acquit himself before a *bourgeoisie*, but one which, in the hearing of a democracy, may be more difficult. The "average man," who used to be so potent a figure in English politics, might have pronounced for it. But where has the average man been since the floodgates of an almost universal suffrage have been opened, and where will he be in the coming elections?

THE recent Birthday *Gazette* has by this time been freely and almost adequately criticised. But there is an omission from the list of honours to which it is not even now too late to direct attention. Bombay, as we have been very pleased to record, has been honourably represented in the list of decorations, and in each case the favour of the Crown has been bestowed in a fashion which can only be regarded with hearty approval. We are not likely to make too much of the fact that in at least two cases the recipients of honour represent strongly the bureacratic element, which, whether for good or for evil, is not in the ascendant in this Presidency under the administration of the present Governor. Both Sir Theodore Hope and Mr. Pritchard belong to the order of energetic revenue officers who aim at serving the State by a jealous conservation of the revenue and of Governmental rights, and they, in that special line and others, have well earned the distinction that have been conferred upon them. It is, of course, no disparagement either to them or to Lord Reay that under the present administration of the Presidency the school that they represent has not found marked favour. We infer this, of course, from such incidents as the nomination of the Forest Commission, and the acting appointment, as Revenue Secretary, of Mr. Mackenzie, an officer who distinguished himself under the late *régime* and, it is no secret, fell into disfavour at the Secretariat by a resolute and—as most people will admit—in the day of his advancement—a very creditable championship of the ryot and the forest villager against the Forest Department. The appointment of Sir William Wedderburn is another illustration of the newer tendencies to which we have referred. Whether they will lead to good or ill is a question that experience only can determine. All that we are concerned with for the moment is the fact that these tendencies have not been permitted to assert themselves in the honorific nominations that represent a Presidency which has received and still is receiving valuable service from officials little in sympathy with the bureaucratic spirit. In naming Mr. Justice West in this connection we are simply reviving claims which long ago seemed to us to be strong. More than a year ago, on the occasion of Mr. West starting for Egypt to undertake the responsible work there entrusted to him by the British Government, we wrote :—"If the name of Mr. Justice West had been thought of at Calcutta it would have suggested the remembrance of services, not of five years' duration, but extending over at least five times that period—services distinguished for the conscientiousness with which they were performed and for the intellectual force which gave to some of them an exceptional importance and value." The record of Mr. West's services to the State has certainly not paled since then. At the time when we called attention to them he was about to sail for Egypt, where his endeavours to reform the code of criminal procedure constituted an imperial service which ought not much longer to pass unrecognized. It is likely enough that Mr. West will not thank us for thus bringing his services into prominence, for we imagine that he would value little an honour the propriety of which had not spontaneously suggested itself to the Government; but that is no reason why the Indian public should be silent when the Home Government has not been fully reminded of its duty by its own constituted advisers. It is not easy to divine why the brilliant services of Mr. West as a judicial officer in this presidency, as an educationist, and as a jurist of European reputation should not have been yet publicly recognised. It is idle to say that, because he is a judge, a knighthood of the Star of India would not be a proper reward for his services, when a knighthood is conferred as an ordinary distinction on members of the English Bar who come out to take up an Indian Chief Justiceship for the first time. There is no obvious reason why one whose position in the public estimation is so high should have so long remained undecorated.

THE Supreme Government has, we understand, finally refused to sanction any increase in the number of graded appointments in the Bombay Educational Department. This refusal of a request put forward with equal urgency by the Director of Public Instruction, the late acting Director, and the Principals of the Presidency Colleges, and supported by the Bombay Government will, it is to be feared, be a serious stumbling block in the way of educational progress in this Presidency. There seems little reason to doubt that the colleges as at present constituted are in great want of increased teaching power. The educational harvest is plentiful, but the labourers are few. The Principal of Elphinstone College remarked in his last report that the time had certainly arrived when the College should receive an addition to its professorial staff, and that the professors responsible for the literary instruction of the College, including Latin, and for the sciences of Logic, Ethics, Political Economy, and History, felt that they were unable to deal satisfactorily with the various subjects with which they were entrusted, and to make any adequate provision for students studying for the M.A. degree. The acting Principal attributed the ill-success of the Deccan College in the previous examination to the smallness of the teaching staff. "Since I came to the College," he remarks, "the number of students has increased three-fold, yet the number of Professors remains the same." The same want of increased teaching power is felt in the Gujarat Arts College, the want of success of which institution in the 1st B.A. Examination was attributed by Mr. Lee-Warner "in a large measure to the inadequate staff of the College." Yet to all these arguments, supported by facts and figures proving the real need of additional professors at all our three colleges, the Supreme Government responds with an inexorable *non possumus*. What, then, is to be done? As it is evident from the concurrent testimony of the teachers that all our three colleges are too weakly manned to do all that is expected of them, the only alternative left is to lighten their burdens and expect less of them. The Educational Department must act like a prudent general who, finding his forces insufficient for extensive operations, contents himself with thoroughly defending a limited area. If this policy is pursued in our colleges instruction can be provided for the increasing number of students almost as effectively as in former years, when there were far fewer students to teach than there are now. No very radical change need be made. Kurrachee should be told that in the present state of affairs her ambitious desire to have an Arts College to herself cannot be gratified. The Gujarat College must confine its efforts to the instruction of the previous class, and scholarships should be founded to enable poor students from Ahmedabad to come to Bombay to prosecute their studies after passing the Previous Examination. The institution of a few such scholarships would cost far less than the provision of teachers for B. A. classes, and the young students of Ahmedabad would derive distinct advantage from a residence of two or three years in the capital of the Presidency. Although the Deccan College has a Logic and Moral Philosophy chair, owing to one cause or another for the last year or two Philosophy has not been taught there. During Professor Selby's absence, Mr. Barrett, who is nominally Professor of Logic, will undoubtedly teach his own special subject, English, so that, as the Principal is also Professor of English at the Deccan College, there will be, for some time to come, virtually two English Professors. Owing to the exigencies of the case, the Director of Public Instruction will do well to recommend the Deccan College to continue to confine itself to affording instruction in languages only for the Senior B. A. students. The only alternative would be to reduce the Deccan College to the level of a College teaching up to the previous examination, a step which would be objectionable in more ways than one. Even the exclusion of Deccan College students from the study of History, Political Economy, Logic, and Moral Philosophy could only be justified as perhaps the least unsatisfactory course that can be adopted in the present choice of evils. If some such changes as we have sketched out above were made, the Elphinstone College would be entrusted with almost the whole of the higher educational work in the Presidency. This burden of work ought not to prove too heavy for the existing staff, if in the first place the previous class in the College were kept down to such a limited number as can be efficiently taught all at once by one professor, and if secondly provision could be made for supplying temporarily the chairs of professors absent on furlough. The first condition is easily fulfilled. There would be no injustice in refusing to take an unmanageable number of fresh men into the Elphinstone College, as long as there are other colleges in the city and the Presidency with doors open to receive them. The other difficulty is less easy to get over. Some years ago, when the most important schools in the Presidency had English head-masters, there was always a good reserve available for the supply of professorial chairs temporarily vacant. Now, on the contrary, whenever one of the College Professors takes furlough, it is difficult to supply his place. It sometimes happens in such cases that students, if they want to be taught at all, have to choose some voluntary subject which is not congenial to them. It is evident that in such a case their so-called voluntary subject is far from being really voluntary. We think, however, that if whenever a professor intends to take furlough a *locum tenens* were carefully sought for in good time, some one willing and able to fill the vacant post temporarily might always be found among the official or non-official members of the community.

THE medical report which Dr. Pechey has addressed to the Committee of the Medical Women Fund on the work done at the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary last year is of no small social importance. We call attention especially to Miss Pechey's observations on the causes of disease amongst the women of the three principal native communities. Social customs, for which, as it seems to the unsympathetic view of outsiders, little but prescriptive excuse can be pleaded, are in each case pointed to as the obvious cause of the prevailing maladies of the women of the community. The orthodox Hindus have a right to place as high an estimate as they may choose upon a marriage system which conduces to rickets and scrofula. The Mussulmans have an equally valid right to cherish the *purdah* system, even though it conduce to pulmonary ailments. And the Parsees of the old school must remain judges of the propriety of a *regime* which adds seriously but unnecessarily to the dangers of the lying-in-room. Miss Pechey has the good sense not to scold any of these people for their violation of the laws of physical well-being. She leaves the matter to them, as every one interested in seeing a more rational way of life opened out to the women of the native races would prefer to leave it to them. They alone can give an effective answer to the question whether the penalty which Miss Pechey indicates is not too dear.

BOMBAY STATE PAPERS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

THE most interesting records in the second part of the volume before us are the papers Mr. Forest gives relating to the First Maratha War of 1775-82; and among these papers two deserve particular attention. One is a brief but able account of the progress of the Maratha Empire and the English connection with Ragunath Rao, the great Pretender of Maratha history. The other is a group of letters forming a State paper and narrating the appearance on the diplomatic stage at Poona of the Chevalier de St. Lubin, a Frenchman, half ambassador half adventurer, accredited by a French Minister to the Maratha Court. In addition, the volume contains a diary of Mr. C. W. Malet's journey across India from Bombay to Calcutta as a political spy, taking the territory and capital of Madhaji Sindhia on his way. In those days travelling was slow, and the journey Mr. Malet began on January 27 was not ended until October 18th, after a weary passage across the Peninsula with halts at Surat (Feb. 2), Baroda (March 22), Ujjain (April 10), Gwalior (May 2), Agra (May 9), Cawnpore (July 8), and Dinapur (Sept. 24). The diary is barren reading, and deals chiefly with politics; it has none of the quaintness of old Indian records; and it is silent always as regards the things the traveller must have seen and the people the traveller must have met. The papers touching the Second Maratha War of 1803 are of much smaller scope and value than those exhibited for the First Maratha War—although our second struggle with Maratha turbulence was of far more importance and extent. As in the case, however, of the First Maratha War, all the treaties of the Second Maratha War are fully given, and for his edition of these alone, the student, who cannot afford Aitchison's ponderous and ill-arranged *Treaties*, should be obliged to the editor of the papers. The recently found letters of the Duke of Wellington we have already sketched in these columns, and there is nothing beyond their soldierly directness to warrant further extract or indeed to give them any permanent value. Some correspondence of Lord Mornington (the Marquess Wellesley) finds a place in the collection, but the letters are on matters altogether wanting in public interest. Any one fond of Maratha genealogy will find in the Papers some family trees of a kind to baffle a whole college of Heralds; yet seeing that the genealogical chapters in the Christian Testaments are still read out in our churches, there is a presumption that the House of the Bhonslas (Berár, Satara, and Nagpur way—the House of Shivaji), the House of the Poona Peshwas (as an hereditary power founded by Balaji Wishwanath), the House of Holkar, of Sindhia, of the Gaekwars, or of Angria may have a certain old world charm for the student of Maratha lore.

The narrative of Mr. Taylor, who was sent to try and personally persuade the Calcutta statesmen, with Warren Hastings at their head, of the policy, if not, the justice of the First Maratha War, demands especial notice as one of the most miniature but succinct accounts of Maratha affairs up to date (1782) yet published. Mr. Taylor's story is admirably calculated to show to the Board at Calcutta the profit likely to come to the English merchants of Bombay should they support the claim of Ragunath, then better known as Raghoba, and always familiar to the people of Maharashtra as "Dada Saheb," the pretender to the Peshwaship. Mr. Taylor's story does not differ from the view generally taken about the claims of Raghoba,—which doubtless were strong as respects the Regency of Narayan; the young Peshwa's widow was really brought to bed of a son—and on the Peshwaship itself if she were not always assuming, that is, that these offices were hereditary, and not, as in strictness they should have been, in the gift or nomination of the *de jure* head of the Maratha Empire at Satara. But historians, and we believe Mr. Taylor too, have been wrong in assigning to Raghoba the chief or the largest share in what is one of the dark stains on the history of the time—the murder of Narayan. It is true that Narayan, the Peshwa, was slain by Umer Singh in the palace of his ancestors, and before the eyes of his uncle Raghoba. Mr. Taylor cautiously says that "Raghoba, it seems, wished to save him, as nothing more than his imprisonment was ever meant," but he endorses the tale how when the murderers of this young Prince in the Tower had broken open the Palace chambers, Narayan, whom they sought flying within the arms of his uncle Raghoba, was thrust away and fell under the blows of Umer Singh's assassins. Mr. Taylor therefore cannot depart from history and whitewash his protegé Raghoba even in those unsteady days, when all were more or less blackened with the same brush, and thus Raghoba has, on every side, incurred the chief odium of the cruel business. But there is an account not current, so far as we can find, in the common histories of the affairs of Narayan but rife among the vulgar of Maharastra. The ordinary Maratha to-day will very plausibly put the saddle more nearly on the right horse in attributing the first thought of the murder to—a woman. Women play a more leading part not only in Hindu and Muhammadan domestic life but in State intrigue than many Europeans seem to have an idea of; and in this case it is to Anunda Bhai, the wife of Raghoba, the ambitious thane, to whom the real guilt comes home. Raghoba,—we quote the man in the Maratha street,—signed an order for Narayan to be imprisoned (*ghálíné*), but Anunda Bhai secretly changed it into an order for his death (*máriné*); and it was Anunda Bhai, too, who having enticed by her beauty the assassin leader Umer Singh within the walls of the zenana, threatened him with an alarm and exposure and death in consequence if he refused to do her bidding. The deed she ordered, the Maratha tells you, was the murder of Narayan, the reigning Peshwa; it was supported positively by Diwan Sakharam Bapu, a name of infamy in Maratha story; negatively by the aspiring but vacillating Raghoba; and finally consummated at the dagger's point by the hirelings of this triple confederacy.

The figure of the Chevalier St. Lubin, to whom we have referred as a French agent, half ambassador half adventurer, is typical of his period (1783-85), and throws a small yet a quaint light on the ways of the early comers to the Western India. St. Lubin was French and false, and had he lived in our own days, would have swelled that peculiar aristocracy who lord it for a summer's day in an American hotel, and when the bill is due, the place thereof knoweth them no more. Fond of the trappings of high rank, of limitless effrontery and self-esteem, he was besides, as described by his dupes one "capable of insinuating himself into the esteem and confidence of most men, of deceiving, misleading, and betraying them" as very capable of sacrificing the public benefit to his private views; and as possessing a pen "capable of baffling even truth itself." These accomplishments had not been thrown away at home on the French Ministry, though the French Government did not go so far as to openly accredit him. His first attack on the French Minister's weak side was a memorial relative to Indian affairs, garnished with the utmost extravagance of untruth. Generalissimo he had been once of Hyder's army. A politician too, for it was he who drew the treaty between Hyder and the Marathas. The common friend of both Courts, he was on dear terms of amity with the "Raja of the Marathas," the constant companion of the Raja's children, and the director of their first attempts at horsemanship. This was the fit man to feel his way at the Poona Court. This was the man the Bombay merchants reasonably feared would acquire, by his smooth tongue, a harbour at Chaul for "our natural enemies" the French, and license to establish a factory on land at Poona; so that when St. Lubin, attended by two bankrupt scions of the French nobility, landed leisurely and in state, giving out that he was on an embassy to the Marathas, all the Bombay spirit rose, the Frenchman became a bugbear of the largest dimensions, and while the alliance with the Pretender Raghoba was cemented by fresh protestations and agreements, Mr. Mostyn, the Resident at Poona, was watching lynx-like to penetrate and thwart the French attempt. Certainly the Marathas were impressed, as they always were and always will, by lofty pretension and tinsel show, and they received St. Lubin with a courtesy greater by much than that with which they treated Mostyn. They even advanced some way to meet his views, and as the Chaul business was ripe for a conclusion, it became necessary to arrange for the landing of some French marines to go to the support of French influence in Poona. Accordingly, among the letters St. Lubin wrote, we find one to the Captain-General of Goa, asking permission for a landing, with a gift of ten pairs of quails and a repeating watch, which the Captain-General was to accept, not by any means as a bribe for allowing the French to land, not as a present of any kind but only as a tribute of respect from one who was His Excellency the Captain-General's very humble etcetera, etcetera. Six pair of quails and a repeating watch were sent to square the Governor of Daman, while as a return from Goa St. Lubin received from his very good friend the Captain-General (albeit they were mutually unknown), a pair of pistols, three rolls of gold lace, and a pair of dogs. The last communication about the hardy adventurer, who thus flits across the scene, is a letter from St. Lubin to the Captain-General of Goa, in which with admirable clearness and ability St. Lubin sets out his design of supplanting English aid and interference in Maratha affairs. The letter is accompanied with a ring of twenty-five diamonds, a snuff-box set with rubies, two pairs of pistols and a set of buckles sent on the old system, not as things of worth, but as tributes of esteem, etcetera. The papers do not tell us how the Lubin episode concluded, but history tells us it cannot have been in favour of France, and any one can have, in his imaginative eye, the lean figure in a tarnished uniform that would be, in after days, loafing about the cafés of some provincial town, relating how he, the chevalier once taught the young Maratha *Dauphin* how to ride, and nearly established French supremacy through the territories of the Peshwa and his Sirdárs.

Without going into a question which has been wonderfully ignored by the historians—how it was, namely, that the English could support Raghoba when the rightful Maratha Emperor was in unjust and ignoble dependency at Satara—and without considering the shadiness that surrounds the doings and hangs over the writings of these early wars, one cannot help being struck in reading over the papers with the remarkable perfidy of almost every political transaction. We are willing to take it that the same perfidy is not unknown in Foreign Offices and Secretariats other than those of Downing Street and Simla. It most certainly was not unknown in Bombay and Poona at the period when we were beginning to sap Maratha power. In the State Papers before us, treaties appear to be made, remade, unmade, sworn to, confirmed, signed and delivered, only to be violated in article after article when the opportunity for repudiation arrived. How does Article XIX. of the Treaty of Bassein run? It was not enough that by the Treaty we should disguise our lodgment of troops for future conquest under an appearance of a "permanent subsidiary" force six thousand strong to help the Peshwa in the event of an attack from the Muhammadan, or what was more likely, his own great Hindu barons. This proceeding was, of course, only that sort of perfidy which (though not by the same name) a strong nation allows itself without reproach during a career of acquisition. But why turn the treaty into a farce by the addition of such an article as this Number XIX? "It is finally declared that this treaty which, according to the foregoing articles, is meant for the support and credit of his said Highness's Government and to preserve it from loss and decline"—why not Decline and Fall to suggest the parallel—"shall last as long as the sun and moon endure." As long as the sun and moon endure! Not fifteen monsoons had burst over Maratha territory—a computable time compared with the endurance of the stars—when the Maratha Empire was dismembered, its feudatory Sirdars beaten down in detail, and the treaty, which was to last while sun and moon endured, was a booty for whit eants in the Bombay Secretariat, entirely ineffectual and dishonoured. All of which we know well is in diplomatic course, and while only a repetition of history, is inevitable as long, not as the stars endure, perhaps, but as long as land is to be won and lost, as long as power and patronage are held by one side and desired by the other. But what is brought to notice here is that almost every single transaction of these wars (excepting perhaps the Calcutta repudiation of the Treaty of Surat—no, we cannot except it, for have we not here repudiation too?) almost every transaction, so far as it can be judged by the light of Mr. Forrest's selections, was led up to, carried on, and carried through in an atmosphere thick with deception and chicane. We dare say of chicane on both, on every side, but we can give no instances from the Maratha side, not having the Vernacular papers, and in addition to the smashing up of the Treaty of Bassein we shall only mention one instance, which was in connection with the opening of the First Maratha War as the Treaty of Bassein was in connection with the opening of the Second Maratha War. The instance of bad faith was this: In the first place there was no pretext for interference at all; and the agreement with Raghoba had not been "absolutely concluded" before Mr. Hornby and his colleagues in Bombay, hasty in their thirst for gain, had sent off troops to meet Raghoba at Surat, and thus lighted up a war, which their own agent, Mr. Taylor, confessed to the Government in Calcutta was "unnecessarily engaged in," and one to which his masters in Bombay, in reality, "had no just provocation."

One matter in conclusion, which might perhaps be worthy of Mr. Forrest's attention in future. We refer to the want of Vernacular papers in the volumes. It is infinitely to be regretted that the Government has not issued in this substitute for an Indian Blue Book as many of the important documents of the time coming from the bureaux of the Native Powers embroiled, as they have issued English ones. Withholding Papers subjects the administration to the charge that Government is unwilling to submit all sides of the questions concerning their rule to the public consideration, and keeps secret important historical papers when the necessity for secrecy has long gone by. We have, it is true, these carefully chosen and thoroughly edited selections by Mr. Forrest. But they are mostly English letters, and, if we have counted rightly, only fifteen documents have been translated from the vernacular for the five years of the First Maratha War. Yet think for a moment over the circumstances of the time. Imagine the appeals, the remonstrances, the defiances, the counter letters of intrigue which came down from Poona alone between 1772 and 1818, the period of Maratha dismemberment. We suppose the Peshwa objected to his dominions being swamped. It is probable that Holkar did not observe with philosophic calm the ceaseless encroachment of the soldier merchants from the coast. Baroda was little at ease, we fancy, and the karkoons in the royal cutcherry at Gwalior were not idle for long together. Many a confidential packet, under seal and cypher, travelled the country in the puggree or the sandals of the dak runner as he trotted with hardly a rest from stage to stage. Many a bribe, we doubt not, passed, and nothing was said in those unquiet and rapacious times; many a base proposal submitted, planned, rejected or accomplished; many a fair reputation placed in jeopardy of tumbling down from its niche in the temple of fame. All these things whereon true history depends, are secrets still, and it may be better they should remain so. But they tempt curiosity nevertheless.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR GLADSTONE'S ELECTORAL MANIFESTO.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Mr. Gladstone has issued his Electoral Manifesto, in which he says that the only possible policies for a settlement of the Irish Question are Autonomy or Coercion. Autonomy, he maintains, would strengthen the Union, extinguish the bitter feud now existing, develop the resources of Ireland and redeem the honour of Great Britain. It would, moreover, remove the stigma of the civilised world, and would be the means of restoring the efficiency of the Imperial Parliament. Any half measures he regards as useless.

FURTHER RIOTING IN IRELAND.

Serious riots between the Catholics and Protestants have taken place at Sligo. The Catholics attacked the houses of the Protestants and wrecked their shops. The riot assumed such serious proportions that the military had to be called out to disperse the mobs.

The authorities are sending reinforcements of troops to the scene of the disturbance.

SUICIDE OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

MUNICH, JUNE 14.

His Majesty King Ludvig 2nd has committed suicide in Lake Starnberg. The physician who was in attendance on His Majesty was drowned in attempting to rescue him.

MR. HARDIE'S ALLEGED RESIGNATION FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The paragraph which appeared in the Calcutta *Statesman* of the 8th June, alleging that Mr. Hardie had resigned his place on the Finance Committee is unfounded. Mr. Hardie remains on the Committee, and has no intention of leaving it, though he may not take part in its proposed tours. The assertions made in support of the allegation are equally incorrect—(1) Mr. Hardie has not found himself overruled at every sitting, nor has he been outvoted constantly by the official majority. As a matter of fact, all the proceedings taken by the Committee have been adopted unanimously in every case, and hitherto differences of opinion among members have been eliminated by discussion, and no decision has been passed by a majority of votes only. (2) As to the constitution of the Committee, Mr. Hardie has not demanded, nor has he proposed an addition of more non-official members. He has not stated in any letter or otherwise that an impartial examination of the finances of India was impossible with a purely official Committee. (3) As to Mr. Hardie's services, no such complaints as those referred to have ever been uttered, the official members, on the contrary, continue to acknowledge the assistance they derive from his commercial and financial experience and is criticism of official opinion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 14.

The s.s. Karamania arrived here from Kurrachee this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 12.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

JULY 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, JUNE 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

TRINCOMALLEE, JUNE 14.

H. M. S. Reindeer from Muscat arrived last evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Route *via* Rangoon to China and Australia perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, June 13.

10 p.m.	85·3

MONDAY, June 14.

6 a.m.	82·9
10 a.m.	88·3
2 p.m.	89·6
4 p.m.	88·9

MR. NUSSERWANJEE DORABJEE BHADA, an Engineer employed in the Bombay Municipality, has been elected an Associate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London. This honour has, we are informed, been conferred on him on the recommendation of some engineers of high reputation. Mr. Bhada passed out as a Licentiate of Civil Engineering in 1873, and was second in order of merit. He commenced his professional career as a Local Fund Engineer, and in 1879 joined the Municipality, where he is at present employed as Superintendent of the Vehar and Tulsi Water-works.

A QUESTION of some interest to the Hindoo community was temporarily decided, though not finally disposed of, by Mr. Justice Farran at the High Court yesterday in the case of Nanabhai Gunputrao *vs.* Janardhun Wasudeo and Ramabai. On the 13th ult., the plaintiff filed a suit against his father-in-law, the first defendant, and his wife, the second defendant, and obtained a rule *nisi* and an *interim* injunction restraining them from solemnizing the intended marriage of his daughter Sonabai with her cousin Anandrao Dadajee or any other person without his consent. At the argument of the rule on the 12th inst., it was urged on behalf of the plaintiff that, if the Court dissolved the injunction, the defendants would without his consent marry his daughter to her cousin, that thus he would be for ever deprived of his right as a father to marry his daughter to a husband of his own choice, and that Sonabai would be for ever united to a husband of whom the father did not approve. On behalf of the defendants, it was urged that Sonabai had arrived at a marriageable age according to the custom of the Prabhu caste, to which the parties belonged; that a suitable husband had been found for her; and that if she could not be married in the present month, she could not, having regard to the star under the influence of which she was born, be married during the next two years; and that her not being married before she attained puberty would entail disgrace upon herself and her family. It was not denied by the defendants' counsel that by Hindoo law the father is the proper person to give his daughter in marriage, and that under ordinary circumstances the conduct of the defendants in attempting to dispose of Sonabai, in marriage, without her father's consent, would be indefensible; but it was said that the plaintiff had once been convicted of theft at the prosecution of his father-in-law, and that he was in poor circumstances and unable to provide a proper house for his wife and daughter, his means not being such as to enable him to find a husband for his daughter. It was urged that he had thus forfeited his right as a Hindoo father, or at any rate the Court should not assist him in asserting his right to the injury of his daughter. Upon the authorities cited, his Lordship was unable, on a rule of this kind, to hold that the plaintiff had forfeited his parental right to give his daughter in marriage; and that question must be determined when the case came to a hearing. At present the rule was made absolute: costs of the rule to be costs in the cause.

THE height of the water in the Vehar and Tulsi lake for the week ending the 11th inst. was 46·60 and 23·50, respectively, as compared with 48·00 and 27·50 in the corresponding week last year.

CAPTAIN FAITHFUL, who has been appointed Duputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at Mian Mir, will be succeeded in the Intelligence Branch by Captain F. M. Rundell.

THE joint Afghan Boundary Commissions arrived at Khamiab on the 30th May. The most of our party are proceeding to the mountains near Mazar, as Khamiah is unhealthy, and the fever and sickness there are increasing.

THE correspondent of the Lahore paper with the Boundary Commission, telegraphing from Khamiab (June 3) *via* Meshed (June 8), says:—"The Mission reached the Oxus on the 28th of May. The Russians declare that the British Government has ceded up to Khwaja Salar, which they place at a Ziarat of that name, twenty-five miles up the stream, instead of at the border post of Khamiab near the Ak-Kum ferry, which is the outpost of the Khwaja Salar district. The Russians insist on considerable delay, in order to make large scale maps. There is much doubt as to the route by which we return, and as to when we return."

THE editor of the *Indian Mirror* is admirably sustaining the character of the "superior person." His latest performance in this capacity has been to scold Mr. Malabari for becoming "positively courtly" because he has ventured to attribute to Sir Lepel Griffin the "Englishman's self-respect." The worst, however, that he can say of the *Indian Spectator* is that it is "gradually subsiding into a native version of the *Pioneer*"!

IN consequence of the receipt of several memorials and letters regarding the payment of school fees in advance, the Governor of Madras has decided to refer the question at issue to the consideration of a Conference. The Director of Public Instruction is to make the selection of the gentlemen as representative as possible, and to submit their names for the approval of the local Government. The Conference is not to discuss the principle decided upon, that schools wholly maintained from local and municipal funds are to be placed on the same footing as Government schools in regard to the rates of fees payable, nor the principle that the fees in College and College Departments are to be largely enhanced.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the appointment of a joint Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for every district in that Presidency. The appointments are to be divided into three classes: those selected for the first class receiving a monthly fee of Rs. 50, those in the second of Rs. 30, and those in the third of Rs. 20. These fees are to be in addition to fees paid for the conduct of civil and criminal cases, but the maximum fee in criminal cases is not to exceed Rs. 50, except under special circumstances.

IT is considered probable that Monsieur Richaud, the late Governor of Pondicherry, will be appointed to the Governorship of Cochin-China, which is the best appointment in the French Colonial Service. The pay is 200,000 francs per annum, whilst a regal establishment is provided at the expense of the State. Monsieur Phillipini, who was lately appointed to the post, in succession to Monsieur Thomson, is in a very poor state of health, and has been urged by his medical adviser to relinquish the office, his constitution being unfitted for the climate of Saigon. Monsieur Richaud is at the present moment in Paris, as also are Monsieur Chambounaud, *Procureur Général*, Pondicherry, Monsieur Gustave, Councillor and Director-General of the Savannah Spinning and Weaving Mills, and Monsieur Bayol, Councillor, and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Monsieur Manes, the newly-appointed Governor of Pondicherry, is on his way to France, from Bourbon. The next French mail steamer from Pondicherry takes home Monsieur Montbrun, the Mayor and President of the Municipality. The discussion of the Pondicherry Harbour question is expected to come on in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris early next month. The promoters of the scheme are sanguine of a favourable result.

THE Madura correspondent of the *Hindu* lately stated that when Mr. Viswanada Row, a Tahsildar, was examined by Mr. Special Commissioner Thomas on the matter of supplies alleged to have been habitually received by Mr. Crole, and was asked whether he procured supplies, he said that the taluk officials had not only to supply the wants of the district officers, but that, according to old mamool, they were required to look to the wants of any European that might pass through the district. The correspondent added, that "Viswanatha Row instanced Bishop Caldwell when he wanted a sheep, the local Tahsildar was called upon to supply him with that article of food. The Tahsildar paid eight rupees for the sheep, but the Bishop gave only three rupees." Whereupon "Mr. Thomas took five rupees from his office-box, and handed them over to Viswanatha Row. Viswanatha Row declined the generous offer of Mr. Thomas on behalf of Bishop Caldwell, but on being pressed he accepted the amount, and came home half-laughing and half-musing." The *Madras Mail* says:—"The correspondent may have accurately reported the statement as it reached him, but so far as the Bishop is concerned, it is quite unfounded, since we have the Bishop's word for it, that he has never, in the whole course of his life, obtained any supplies whatever, from or through any Tahsildar or other Government official."

THE reputation of Pondicherry as a sanitarium says the *Madras Mail*, is likely to suffer a serious check unless the conservancy of the town is better attended to. Many of the houses fronting the main streets in the European town are without cesspools or even covered drains, and the refuse water is allowed to run into the street, by means of a common gutter, where it is left to poison the atmosphere by the evaporation, or submerging the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the discharge. Some of the sidewalks are completely blocked with large heaps of rubbish, which have been accumulating for several months. The condition of the south boulevard, between the railway station and the Government Gardens, is especially disgraceful; the shallow ditch just outside the station wall is used for all manner of unclean purposes, and the effluvia is stifling. "If this state of things exists in the fashionable roads and thoroughfares of the town, what must be the sanitary condition of the native quarter and slums? The Municipality has a strong sanitary staff, with an 'Adjutant' in command, who moves about on 'three wheels' pretty well all day, but as he travels mostly over the main streets only, and in the middle of the roads, the foulness of the by-ways and gutters probably escapes his notice. It is difficult, however, to understand how it evades his nose. It would seem that the Municipal authorities intended this functionary to carry on his inspections on horseback, as his uniform is essentially that of a cavalry soldier, *viz.*, long jackboots, and a heavily braided Hussar tunic."

THE *Statesman* wants to know what particular offence Colonel W. Saurin Brooke has committed that his name should be placed at the bottom of the list of Deputy Commissioners of the third grade in the Central Provinces, and adds:—"We have ourselves been told that Colonel Brooke was guilty of the wickedness of writing a direct remonstrance to the Government of India, concerning Sir Lepel Griffin's action towards the State in question. No more terrible offence of course could be committed, as Mr. Crole seems to have experienced in venturing to represent directly to the august personage who rules the Madras Presidency, that one of his Council was not the immaculate personage that all such beings we know must of necessity be, if found on the top rungs of the official ladder. Sir Lepel Griffin is very near the top, and Colonel Saurin Brooke a long way down, and if the Colonel has been so indiscreet, or has so little mental ballast, as the *Pioneer* says, as to remonstrate against what Sir Lepel did or left undone, why, of course, he is very disloyal, and must be punished accordingly."

THE history of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills during the year 1885-86 is described as a record of peace and progress. The district was perfectly quiet, and even intervillage quarrels of an overt character were unknown. In the great village of Shella and its dependencies, the system of government by the Wahadadars has resulted in dividing the community into discordant factions, but the public peace has not yet been broken. Such a state of affairs was not, however, to be allowed to continue, and has probably by this time been disturbed. The two principal trade crops, potatoes and cotton, were fully up to the average, although the prices were somewhat lower than those of last year. In consequence of the large outturn of the rice harvest, less rice than usual was imported from the Surma Valley, but the prosperity of the people was shown by a largely-increased importation of articles of comparative luxury, such as dried fish, pulses, onions, sugar, and betel-nuts.

THE annual dinner of the old Civilians who were educated at Haileybury took place at the Criterion on the 20th ultimo. Few Haileybury men are now left in India, but they are gathered in considerable numbers in England. The oldest name is that of Mr. A. Elphinstone, who joined the Madras Service in 1819, and is still hale and hearty. Next to him comes Mr. Tyler, of the North-West Provinces, whose career began in 1823. The latest date comes down to 1857, and the name of Mr. Albert Mangles, recently Opium Agent at Patna, is the youngest on the list. Sir Frederick Halliday, who made such an excellent chairman last year, had hoped to preside again this year, but was prevented by a domestic bereavement. His place was taken by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who was formerly the Member for Madras in the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was supported by Sir George Campbell and Sir Ashley Eden, while Sir Louis Jackson and Mr. Seton-Karr were prominent representatives of the Bengal branch of the service. As usual, Mr. Seton-Karr made the speech of the evening, in proposing the health of the old Haileybury professors. It has become a custom to invite as guests to the dinner the surviving professors of the old College; but they are now reduced to four, viz., Mr. Leith, Professor of Law; the Rev. J. Heaviside, Professor of Mathematics; the Rev. J. Buckle, Dean and Classical Professor; and Sir Monier Williams, Professor of Sanskrit. Sir Monier Williams, although not altogether a *laudator temporis acti*, could give no better advice to the young men of the present day than to follow the bright example of the men of the old school in their Indian career.

THE three Japanese officers deputed to study the organization of the Indian army are very actively engaged upon that comprehensive task. They are constant visitors at the various military offices at Simla, where they go deep into papers and returns, making many notes, and asking many questions. All who have come in contact with them speak highly of their intelligence and good humour, but social intercourse is somewhat debarred by the unfortunate fact that only one of the officers can speak English. Captain Urmston has been in charge of the officers since Captain Wylly resigned the duty and returned to Dum-Dum.

IT is a suggestive sign of the times that Mr. P. Chental Rao, the Brahmin Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, contributes a long article on the "Hindu Religion" to the current number of the *Christian College Magazine*. To the "pure all things are pure," remarks the local paper, "so possibly the elaborate description that occupies page 928, of the worship of the 'female principle,' may suit the tastes of the readers of the *Magazine*. We would be sorry to try the experiment of transferring it to our secular columns."

ON the morning of the 2nd instant, at the Cherat Sanitarium, a sepoy of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, whilst on duty as sentry over the camp of No. 1 Company of that corps, was fired at by a Pathan from behind some rocks. The bullet entered the sepoy's left leg, breaking both bones, and causing such injuries that it was found necessary to amputate the shattered limb the following day. The sepoy, after being wounded, and whilst lying on the ground, courageously returned the fire of his assailant; but unluckily without effect.

"SANKEY'S HYMNS will be used." The announcement is frequently met with in invitations to a certain class of religious meetings. It had better be avoided in Ireland, however, if Mr. Healy is right in his interpretation of its meaning in Orange proclamations. To bring Sankey's hymns to a meeting means, according to the member for South Londonderry, to carry a revolver. It is right to say that Mr. W. Johnston disputes the correctness of Mr. Healy's explanation.

"SOON on the banks of the Amu Daria will again resound the clashing of arms and the report of guns, for events are on the eve of a bloody civil war." It is comforting to find that this alarming forecast on the part of the Persian paper *Shems* does not refer to any anticipated conflict of the Boundary Commissions, but was called forth by the news that the Prince Katta Tura, eldest son of the late Amir of Bokhara, had quitted Indian territory and surveillance, and was at Cabul making preparations to dispute the throne of his fathers by force of arms. This information was backed up by the statement that the exiled prince had sent word both to his brother, the reigning Amir, and the Russian Embassy at Teheran to warn them of his intentions. The Prince's candour would be worthy of all credit if this were only true; but, unfortunately for himself, for the *Shems*, and the general interest of the story, Katta Tura has never left Abbottabad. At any rate, he was there a few days ago, as the residents can affirm.

MILITARY NEWS.

ARMY HEAD QUARTERS were established at Poona on the 11th instant.

FOUR companies of the 9th Native Infantry are expected shortly from Bareilly to reinforce the garrison of Fort William.

OWING to the heavy duties at the Presidency for native troops, it has been decided to send by rail four companies of the 9th Bengal Infantry from Bareilly to Calcutta, replacing them at Bareilly by a portion of the 3rd Goorkhas from Almora.

CAPTAIN G. R. PRICE, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Barrackpore, has proceeded on sixty days' leave, Lieutenant Cunliffe-Owen acting for him.

A DRAFT of one non-commissioned officer, 50 men, and one hospital assistant of the 43rd Assam Light Infantry, has been placed under orders to join the Service Companies in Burma. The draft will be forwarded from Calcutta by mail steamer.

THE Government of Bombay having sanctioned the grant of furlough to the 16th Bombay Infantry on return from Suakin, the Commander-in-Chief has announced the same in orders. Thirty per cent. will be allowed furlough for five months on the return of the first batch.

CAPTAIN R. A. C. KING, Royal Artillery, Commandant No. 3 (Peshawar) Punjaub Mountain Battery, has proceeded on privilege leave for ninety days on a visit to Sheikh Budin.

THERE have been no less than three young officers of the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry suffering from enteric fever at Allahabad They are the latest arrivals from England.

THE following Surgeons of the Madras Establishment have been ordered to Mandalay for duty with the Burma Field Force:—Surgeons D. B. Hamilton, W. H. Bean, S. L. Deeble, P. C. H. Gordon, and M. J. Kelavala.

COLONEL E. M. NORIE, Madras Staff Corps, has been granted leave for one year on private affairs under the Furlough Rules of 1886.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Capt. A. Symons, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Knock
Mr R L Stewart
Surg-Maj G McCanaghey
Mr John Scott
Capt Walhouse
Col F D M Brown
Mr C Martin

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr C E Goument
Lieut-Col C E Branson
Mr W C Furnivall
Mrs Smith
Mr and Mrs Wylie
Mr M T Kennard
Mr F S Pedley
Mr Saucton Brown
Mr A W Westrop
Mr F Wittenoom

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Cathay, Capt. J. P. Hassal, sailing on the 22nd June:—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr James Kimber and Mr A W MacDonnell.

FOR LONDON—H W Johnstone.

FOR MARSEILLES—Col Freeman.

By the s. s. Massilia, Capt. S.D. Shallard, sailing on the 29th June:—

FOR LONDON—Col H C Menzies, Major and Mrs W Herbert, and Mr Gemmel.

FOR BRINDISI—Col Godfrey, Mr L A W Rind, Capt B E Sprogge, Mr and Mrs Greig, and Capt A J Abdy.

By the s. s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on the 6th July:—

FOR LONDON—Col C A Moore, and Mr H M Arnott.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr E Weatherdon, Mr A Baker, Mr J McMuin, Surgeon-Major E O Savoy, Mr Robert Cornish, Mr W E Mevres, Mr P S John, Mr W D Barrow, Mr A L M Turner, Mr W Ross and Mr H Joll.

By the s. s. Valetta, Capt. C. D. Sams, sailing on the 13th July:—

FOR BRINDISI—Col H S Jarrett, Col H M Soons, Mr H L Darrah and Mr W B Saul.

FOR LONDON—Lieut-Col H L Nutt.

By the s. s. Siam, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on the 20th July:—

FOR BRINDISI—Major R E Lockhart.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs W Clark and infant, and Mr and Mrs C Spitto.

AFFAIRS AT GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JUNE 7.

AN individual, who some eight years ago had committed a murder in Bombay and made himself scarce, has been detected by the police serving as a coachman in Goa. On being captured he made violent attempts to escape, and bit the hand of the policeman who arrested him. He will be sent to be tried in Bombay.

Of late years several schools for females have been established in Goa, but there is none for those who are desirous of prosecuting higher studies and making themselves fit for taking part in the social reform of the country. To supply this want four nuns of the Order St. Francis are expected to arrive from Europe, and they will be entrusted with the direction of the female college in the Ilhas. The expulsion of the religious orders from the country had hitherto precluded the Goanese from availing themselves of the services of the nuns in the education of their children. The law of the Marquis of Pombal is still extant, and it will be interesting to watch how the presence of these ladies will be reconciled with the principle of those who, when occasion occurs, do not forget to raise the cry "down with religious orders."

Senhor Guimaroes, the Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, has been permitted to retire, and Senhor Ignacia da Costa Duarte, a medical doctor, has been appointed to succeed him. There is nothing in the way of a medical gentleman proving himself a clever secretary, although the appointment at first sight may appear to be a little incongruous.

Senhor Fredrico Russano Garcia, the official candidate, has been duly elected for the circle of Bardez, Damaun and Diu, a Deputy for the Deputies' House of Lisbon. The privilege of sending their own representative to the Court of Portugal, which the Goanese once prized so high, has altogether lost its charm, and the election on the 15th May was a tame and unattractive affair.

The suspension of Rev. Antonio Caetano de Souza, the vicar of Ucagaim, for giving a Christian burial to Antonio Jose Caetano Lobo, of Bastora, who lately committed suicide, will not surprise many who are aware of the unrelenting nature of the Catholic canons. The crime of taking one's own life, under any pretext whatever, is, in the eyes of the Catholic Church, an unpardonable sin, and though it may seem somewhat uncharitable to refuse him Christian burial, it is nevertheless an effective deterrent to suicide. Without wishing to qualify the attitude of the Church in this matter, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that suicide in Goa is a thing of rare occurrence.

On the 21st May His Excellency the Governor-General visited the railway line from Marmagoa to Sonaulim, a distance of sixty-five miles. With an interruption of two miles the line to Sonaulim is complete. There remain sixteen miles between Sonaulim and the Portuguese frontier, which is the difficult portion of the line, for there are twelve tunnels to be excavated, six out of which are ready, and the completion of the remaining six will take place this year. Two iron bridges are being built at Dud-Sagar, which will be completed next year, and it is expected that at the beginning of 1888 the line will be opened for public traffic.

A telegram from the Lisbon Minister to the Governor-General, dated 25th May, has been published in the Official *Boletim*, that on the 22nd idem a new Concordat between Portugal and Rome was signed. The conditions are said to be favourable to Portugal. It is premature to comment on the conditions which are said to be favourable to the Padroado. The framing of a new Concordat means a gain to Rome, for the Papal Court is not likely to grant more favourable concessions than those allowed in the Concordat of 1857. Apart from every other consideration it is satisfactory to remark that this important question has at last been decided, and the anxiety weighing upon the minds of the Indian Catholics has been removed, at least for a time.

By the distribution of the Customs revenue for the official year 1885-86, Goa gets one lac of rupees as her share from the British Government according to the Customs Union.

The project of having a tramway between Pangim and D. Paula, and between Pangim and Doudim is said to be on foot. The increasing influx of passengers demands that the realisation of the project should take place as early as possible. In the absence of a cheap and rapid means of conveyance to a large number of people passing to and from Marmagoa, the inconvenience is so great that the undertaking, besides being lucrative, will be a boon to the public.

In my last letter I alluded to the first showers which, with the accompaniment of thunder and lightning, visited us on the 18th May. Since that time the fall of rain has been very regular up to the 5th instant. The monsoon in former years was generally ushered in with south-west winds, but this year it has set in with an easterly breeze. The sowing operations are in full swing everywhere, but the agriculturists have misgivings that the rain so early begun may not be the real setting in of the monsoon.

NOTES FROM SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JUNE 13.

No rain has fallen here during the last week, and we are beginning to want it sadly; the weather, which was very tolerable at the beginning of the month when a few showers fell, is now becoming close and oppressive; there were dark clouds yesterday morning, and a few raindrops fell, but it all passed off without giving us the much wished-for shower.

The detachment of the 28th N. I. stationed here at present is, I hear, to join the head-quarters of the regiment at Baroda next week, when Surat ceases to be a military station. The police are to take over the duty of furnishing guards at the jail and elsewhere, which have been hitherto supplied by the military; and an increase to the police force, I understand, will be made for the purpose of enabling them to carry out these measures. The military lines are also in future to be occupied by police.

Much sympathy is felt for the illness of the wife of Meer Gholam Baba Khan. The Begum is the daughter, and with her sister, the wife of the Nawab of Beila, coheiress of the late Jaffir Ali, Nawab of Surat. This lady is the recipient of a large allowance from Government, which, however, ceases at her death. Gholam Baba has taken his wife to Bombay, to obtain the best medical advice.

The sons of the Rajah of the Dhurrumpore State have been spending the hot weather this year at Bulsar. A large robbery occurred there a few days since in the house of the elder brother, when a magnificent pearl necklace, worth about seven thousand rupees, and other ornaments, were carried off. A large reward has been offered, and the police are believed to have the usual "clue."

During the cold weather the foundations for a new Roman Catholic chapel to be built here have been dug and filled in; they are to be left during the rains to settle down, and in the meantime a pretty gabled house, which has been run up for the priest's residence, will serve as a building in which to hold service during the rains. The buildings occupy a site in camp, and the chapel, the design for which promises that it will be a handsome building, will no doubt be a great improvement among the numerous old tumble-down houses there. Great praise is due to the energy the Roman Catholic community have shown in collecting funds.

Numerous complaints have been made for some time past by the villagers in neighbouring hamlets of depredations committed by the regimental sepoys here. The people complain that the roads are unsafe at night, and that grain and toddy have been forcibly taken from them. The local press drew attention to the matter some time since, and I understand that the complaints will form the subject of an official enquiry.

MUNICIPAL SCENT BOTTLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those of your readers who take their evening walk or drive along the Queen's Road must of late have noticed, as they approached the Marine Lines Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, a peculiarly disagreeable and intolerable stench pervading the locality, and which is emitted by what are known to the residents thereabout as Municipal "scent-bottles"—the tall quaint chimney like structures of red brick erected over spots where one or more drains form a junction with the new main drain along the aforesaid road. Now, Sir, who is responsible for this nuisance, this poisoning of the public health? Common consent would point to our City Fathers, who, in council assembled, decide the fate of our city. But City Fathers are proverbially a stoical and stolid race, hard of hearing, and scarcely accessible. The Gauls when they sacked Rome and burst into the Senate House found the assembled venerable fathers mute as statues, who though they were butchered one after another before each other's eye refused to recognise the presence of the intruders by even so much as a nod of the head. Our City Fathers, I take it, are made of not less stern stuff, and therefore are no exception to the rule. So it would be useless to make an onslaught on them, when they assemble at one of their Corporation meetings. But I do think that, if they could only be persuaded to take a drive of an evening towards dusk along the Queen's Road, or be accommodated with seats on the platform of the Marine Lines Railway Station for a quarter of an hour, and made to inhale the peculiar fragrance of the aforementioned Municipal "scent-bottles," something may reasonably be expected to be done to remedy the evil. A discourse on sanitation and hygiene after the most approved style would fall flat upon them.—Yours, &c.,

June 14. M. G.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I visited the much-abused Victoria Gardens and Museum recently, and was agreeably surprised to find things not quite so bad as I anticipated. With a little better management the Zoo portion might be made very attractive; but to make it successful more money should be laid out, and this can only be done by enclosing that portion of the Gardens and charging a small fee—say one anna—and a man with some knowledge of Indian Zoology should be in charge. Wrong names and wrong spelling should be avoided. I had not time to go over all the collection, but there were several mistakes in connection with those animals I saw; for instance, on a cage in which was a specimen of the common Indian panther, *Felis pardus*, I found a label *Felis jubeta*—*Felis jubata* is the cheeta or hunting leopard. Thinking it was probably an oversight in not removing the label when a panther was put into a cheeta's cage, I went on, but over the den in which were two panthers I saw *Felis jubeta* (*sic*) again. Now this is not only misleading, but it brings discredit on the Gardens; not only was the word misspelt but wrongly applied. Further on, I came upon *Tetraceras quadricornis*. The generic name should be Tetraceros. Inside the Museum is a skeleton of an Indian Rorqual, which should be named *Balænoptera Indica*. If my memory does not fail me, the generic name, *Physalus*, given to this specimen, is also misspelt, and becomes the name of a plant. I saw a sight in the Museum which is more calculated to shock than to interest. I have no love for the Indian crow, but to see a poor bird shut up in a glass box of small dimensions with a python, fluttering wildly from corner to corner, was enough to touch any heart, except perhaps that of the lowest savage, and such things are not calculated to give the natives a good idea of our boasted aversion to cruelty. I am averse, as a rule, to the keeping of snakes alive; there is nothing to be gained by it when the creatures are shut up in confined boxes: the conditions of such a life are so foreign to the natural habits of the snake in freedom, that we learn nothing that is of value. Even the magnificent snake-chambers, with their trees and tanks, of the Reptile House in the Regent's Park Gardens, in which the Python and huge Anaconda can stretch their full length, teach but few lessons. What, then, is to be expected of a wretched rock snake boxed up in a case about a quarter of its own length? Such specimens are far better in spirits, or stuffed, as you see them in the collection of the Natural History Society. The two pythons there are works of art, and not merely elongated sausages labelled *Python molurus*. They require no terrified crows for supper, and it is satisfactory to know that the agony of the hare which one is crushing in his folds is only pictorial.—Yours, &c.,

OPHIOPHOBIST.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE BERARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The result of the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental examinations held in April last is most unsatisfactory. Of the officers who presented themselves for the examinations in all the four papers only one, Mr. Narayan Pandurang, the tahsildar of Julgaon, passes in the Lower Standard in all the subjects, and only one Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Waman Narayan Bapat, passes in the Higher Standard in three papers (Law and Revenue). Such a result shows that there is a screw loose somewhere. Can it be that this year's candidates were of an inferior calibre as compared to those of the previous years? Or was the examination stiffer? The candidates were all of them officers holding high places in the Commission, and their failure, whether due to their inferiority or to the stiffness of the examination, reflects little credit on the administration of the Province. It would be unjust to say that the candidates were more unprepared than those of every year. It is well to remember that some of those who have failed have been doing judicial business for nearly two years, and with no loss of credit to themselves. Their failure is due partly to themselves and partly to the nature of the examination. The departmental examinations are not conducted on a very sound basis. The previous examinations have been such that they seem to have created an impression among examinees that they need get up only Currie's Manual to scrape through the examinations. A mastery of the principles of the laws they had to study and an intelligent mastery of their details has often been lost sight of. This was due to the fact that most of the questions generally were such as could be answered by cram work merely. Some amount of cram work is necessary for every examination, and for the matter of that for the mastery of every science. But an examination produces a degenerating influence which tests only the cramming faculty of the examinees. The questions of this year were some of them very fair; but there must have been evidently a change in the standard of assigning marks to account for this almost universal failure. It is said that the failures were mostly in the law papers; but it is impossible to speak with confidence while things are conducted in the secret manner that they are. Why the examiners should like to shroud everything in mystery it is difficult to say. Last year, we are informed, some of the candidates wanted to know their marks but they were not allowed to know them. If every thing is conducted above board, as no doubt it is, why should there be any objection to inform a candidate of the marks he has obtained? Another curious feature about the Departmental Examinations is that there is no fixed order in which the papers are set. This year the Accounts Paper which formerly came last was set first. Those who have had to appear for examinations ought to know the great importance to the candidates of the order of papers being fixed.—

Yours, &c., A BERAREE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th instant:—

RE-APPOINTMENT OF CAPTAIN MORLAND.

1. Read Government Resolution No. 241, dated 29th May, intimating that the Government of India sanction the re-appointment of Captain Morland as Port Officer, Bombay, for a further term of five years, with effect from 16th November 1886. Government state that Captain Morland on re-appointment will come under the terms of Marine Circular No. 4 of 13th March 1886.

Resolution.—A copy having been sent to Captain Morland, the papers may be recorded.

ABOLITION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF SECOND PORT OFFICER.

Read Government Resolution No. 248, dated 2nd June. Government concur with the Trustees that the appointment of Second Assistant Port Officer is no longer necessary, and direct its abolition accordingly. H. E. the Governor also approves of the change of designation of the Third Assistant Port Officer to Assistant Conservator of the Port, as proposed by the Trustees.

Resolution.—A copy having been sent to the Port Officer, the papers may be recorded.

NEW LEASES.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd June, a submitting an offer by Mr. Assir Veerjee to lease 434 7-9 square yards of land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate for fifty years, at the following rates:—For first 10 years, Re. 1 per square yard per annum; for next 10 years, Re. 1½ per square yard per annum; for remaining 30 years, Rs. 2 per square yard per annum. The Traffic Manager states that the applicant proposes to build on 409 square yards an erection of two floors and to spend on it Rs. 14,000.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th June, submitting an offer from Mr. Dyal Khimjee for a lease for fifty years of 368 8-9 square yards land on Apollo Bay Reclamation, at the following rates:—For first 10 years Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum; for next 10 years, Re. 1¾ per square yard per annum; for the remaining 30 years, Rs. 2¼ per square yard per annum. He states that the applicant proposes to build on 347 8-9 square yards an erection of three floors, and to spend on it Rs. 15,000.

Resolution.—The lease should be granted on condition that the applicant agrees to arcade, and this condition should in future apply to all Colaba Causeway frontages.

PERAMBULATORS.

Read letter from the Manager, Agra Bank, dated 28th May, stating that he has been charged Rs. 67-10-9 as dock and warehousing charges on three cases perambulators, ex s. s. Kangra, and enquiring why this class of goods should be charged so much more than others. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 28th May, stating that the rates have been levied according to schedule, the dock rates amounting to Rs. 46-10-9 and the warehouse charges to Rs. 21. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—In order that perambulators may in future be charged at the dock by measurement as at the bunders, the item No. 279A perambulators, should, subject to the approval of Government, be removed from the dock rates list, the case now under consideration receiving the benefit of the change retrospectively.

NEW DREDGING PLANT.

Submitted report by the Engineer, dated 28th February, on the additional dredging plant required. Submitted also plans therein referred to. The report having been circulated was not read. Read minutes of Trustees thereon.

Resolution.—Sanction is given to obtain a 500-ton twin screw hopper dipper barge, drawing from 7½ ft. to 8 ft., and estimated to cost about £12,000 delivered in Bombay. The Agent should be requested to invite tenders for such a vessel, including delivery in Bombay, the Engineer furnishing the necessary general specification. Should the Agent be able to arrange for the vessel to be out in Bombay by the beginning of April next, he should be requested to accept whichever reasonable tender he may think best, but otherwise the tenders should be sent out for the consideration of the Trustees. In the latter case the Agent should be asked to favour the Trustees with his views as to which of the tenders should be accepted. The vessel should be fitted as a tug and as a floating fire engine, should this not add very greatly to the cost.

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & CO. AND THE CLERK BUNDER.

Read letter signed by Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. and other importers of coal, dated 31st March, stating that for want of proper dredging they are unable to avail themselves of Clerk Bunder except during spring tides. They also ask that the wharf be properly metalled, and that the roads to the bunder be put in such a state of repair that carts may travel safely over them. Read report by Engineer, dated 20th May. He states that two of the petitioners who were called on properly to explain their wants said they wanted the spaces between the plots metalled, likewise the back road next the Trustees' shops; that as the plots are below the level of the wharf, they wished some arrangements to be made to prevent water lodging there during the rains. The Engineer estimates the cost of these alterations at Rs. 1,221.

With regard to the depth of water in the basin, the Engineer reports that it has not altered during twenty years, while the depth of the foreshore has increased, and that to deepen the basin three feet would cost Rs. 13,600 or thereby. Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 1st June.

Resolution.—The works estimated by the Engineer to cost Rs. 1,221 are sanctioned as a charge against "Contingent Works, Bunder Properties." Consideration of the other questions raised in the letter signed by Messrs. Killick, Nixon and others is postponed.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Report by the Traffic Manager that Rs. 1,699 was collected on behalf of the Municipality between 3rd May and 1st June on account of toll on carts at Mahim and Sion.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th June 1886.	For week ending 8th June 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	13	25
" " out of "	29	24
" transported "	25	18
" attended to "	2	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 7th June 1886.	For week ending 7th June 1885.
Vessels entered	15	12
" left	9	14
" remaining in Dock	14	14

NON-BRAHMINS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

THE following memorial has been presented to Lord Reay by the Lingayet Educational Association, Dharwar:—

The humble memorial of the Lingayet Educational Association, Dharwar

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That in the humble opinion of the Association the distribution of Government employments equally amongst all classes is essential especially in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, as they are the most important in the Public Service. The employés in those departments are capable of doing more good or evil to the public than those in other departments, and it is, therefore, very expedient that in those two departments there should be a mixture, in due proportion, of all classes of natives. Such a mixture will act as a check on the corruption of any particular class or classes employed in Government Service.

2. That the non-Brahminical classes being almost entirely the cess paying classes, the Association is humbly of opinion that qualified candidates from amongst those classes should be specially encouraged and given suitable places in Government Service in preference to Brahmins who through the influence of their fellow-castemen in office and the inducements held out to them, have hitherto held almost all appointments.

3. That the Association humbly begs to state that there is no want of passed candidates amongst the non-Brahminical classes qualified to hold subordinate posts in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. A person who has passed the Public Service Certificate Examination is qualified to hold subordinate appointments as clerk or karkun, and can be promoted under the existing orders of Government up to Rs. 30 per mensem. The examination was introduced in 1866-67 and the results of the examination in the Southern Division from that year down to 1885-86 are given in Statement A, from which it will be seen that out of 5,836 successful candidates in that examination 5,033 are Brahmins and the rest, viz. 803, are non-Brahmins. Having given the number of passed non-Brahminical candidates or in other words non-Brahminical candidates eligible to hold subordinate appointments in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, the Association would also attempt to give the number of employés in those departments at the beginning of the current year in the Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara Districts only, as unfortunately the Association has not yet been able to ascertain the number in the Bijapur District. The Association can, however, assure Government that the figures for that district will show even worse reults. The figures for the three districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara are given in the subjoined statement B.

STATEMENT A.

NAME OF DISTRICT.		Brahmins.	Total non-Brahmins.	Total of Brahmins and non-Brahmins.
BELGAUM	1st Class	287	23	310
	2nd Class	1,030	150	1,180
DHARWAR	1st Class	250	47	297
	2nd Class	940	416	1,356
KANARA	1st Class	156	11	167
	2nd Class	454	23	477
BIJAPUR	1st Class	131	5	136
	2nd Class	723	85	808
KOLHAPUR	1st Class	170	3	173
	2nd Class	892	40	932
	Total	5,033	803	5,836

STATEMENT B.

NAME OF DISTRICT AND DEPARTMENT.		Total No. of appointments in the Department.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	REMARKS.
BELGAUM.	Revenue	239*	224	15	* From Mamlatdar to last Karkun.
	Agricultural§	...	...	...	
	Registration	18	17	1	
	Judicial	54†	47	7	†Sub-Judges, peons and Bailiffs excluded.
	Total	311	288	23	
DHARWAR.	Revenue	213	173	40	
	Agricultural	42	41	1	
	Registration	24	22	2	
	Judicial	60‡	54	6	‡ Including Sub-Judges but excluding Peons and Bailiffs.
	Total	339	290	49	
KANARA.	Revenue	147	125	22	
	Agricultural §	...	...	...	
	Registration	23	19	4	
	Judicial¶	...	...	...	
	Total	170	144	26	
	Grand Total	820	722	98	

§ No Agricultural Department in the District.
¶ No information received.

The figures in the above Statement B, clearly show the preponderance of the Brahmins in the Public Service on account of the encouragement they receive to study Western literature and science and the opportunities they have of clutching at the loaves and fishes of the Public Service. The non-Brahminical classes have no encouragement to acquire education, and the few who do acquire it and wish to enter Government Service are passed over. This state of circumstances is very disappointing and it is no wonder that many non-Brahmin parents refuse to send their sons to school. But if Government be pleased to promise the non-Brahminical classes who form the large majority of the population in the Deccan, who pay almost all taxes to Government and who hold hardly any of the Government posts that a certain proportion of suitable places in Government Service will be reserved for them, then there will be a rush of youths to schools which will teach them up to the standard required for passing the requisite tests.

4. That the Association is humbly of opinion that the introduction of the system of distributing Government employment equally amongst all classes of native is but fair, and that special rules are at times required to be made by Government in order to better the condition of classes which have happened to fall behind. The Association humbly and respectfully begs, therefore, that your Excellency will be pleased to have such rules framed as to secure a fair share of Government employment to the non-Brahminical classes. For which act of justice and humanity your Excellency's Association and other subjects will feel ever grateful and ever pray.

GUNGAPPA JAVALI,
Secretary L. Edl. Association.

Dharwar, 10th June 1886.

THE TRAGEDY IN BLACK TOWN, MADRAS.

On Friday evening, Mr. Secluna, the deputy coroner of Madras, held an inquest at the Madras General Hospital, touching the death of Mr. Reuben Clarke (aged 37 years), supervisor, Public Works Workshops, who shot himself with a revolver early yesterday morning, after attempting to murder his wife first, as reported in yesterday's issue. The coroner, with the jury, proceeded to view the body, after which the following evidence was recorded :—

Amelia Clarke, sworn, said :—The deceased is my father, named Reuben Clarke, aged thirty-seven years. This morning, about half-past 5 o'clock, I was awoke by the sound of a shot. I was sleeping in a room. I got up and came into the hall, and saw my mother lying on the sofa. My father was standing near her with a revolver in his hand. He pulled my mother off the sofa, and threw her on the ground. She was calling out for me. My father went into the yard, and loaded the revolver again, and came and fired at my mother's head. My mother was bleeding from the ears, I think. I opened the street door and told my brother (younger than myself) to run for assistance. There were no servants in the house. By this time my father went and sat on an easy chair in the yard, and shot himself by putting this pistol (produced) to his ear. I think he fired twice at himself. The pistol is a revolver. By this time my brother brought a lot of people, together with the police. My father used to drink often, once or twice a week at times, and sometimes once a month. He used to quarrel often with my mother, once within the last week. I never heard my father threaten to kill my mother during their quarrels. My father had liquor in the house. I went to bed last night about 8-30. My father was drinking. I saw a razor (produced) in my father's hand. I did not see him cut himself. He cut my mother near the ear. This was after firing at her. My mother spoke to me after being thrown on the ground by my father. She asked me for water, and I gave it to her. My father, after shooting himself, asked me for water, and spoke to me. He could not drink the water. I poured some in his mouth.

Inspector Fitzpatrick, of the B. Division, deposed: I know deceased. Between 5-30 a.m. and 6 o'clock this morning, I was informed that some shots were heard fired in his house in Semboodar Street, and that the children were crying in the house. I went to the house, and found Mrs. Clarke lying in the hall of the house with her face downwards. I got her raised. She was bleeding, apparently from the ear, and there was blood all over her clothes. I got her removed to the hospital. In the court-yard of the house I saw the deceased seated in an easy chair with his revolver lying on the ground at his feet; he was bleeding from the ears and nose. There was a pool of blood on the right side of the chair on the floor. A piece of blacklead pencil was on the arm of the chair. I searched his coat pocket and found some papers, one of which was a letter addressed to the coroner, which is as follows :—"Sir,—If my children be enquired of they will state facts of the cause of my rash deed. In office enquire of Audeapathen Auchary, Sreenevasa Pillay, and in Nurjincaud, of one Bartholomew. The above men worked diabolics. R. Clarke." (The letter is written in pencil.) These two discharged bullets (flattened) were found in the hall, near the sofa where Mrs. Clarke was, and these three empty cartridges and two loaded ones were found near the chair on which the deceased was seated. I also found this tin cover—belonging to a case of cartridges—near the deceased. His daughter told me that deceased had also cut himself with a razor, and that she had thrown the razor into a room. She went into the room, and brought the razor to me. The blade was stained with blood, as it is now. The deceased did not utter a word. I had him removed to the General Hospital. He died in hospital about 8 o'clock a.m. From enquiries I learnt that deceased and his wife did not live happily together, and that he had some suspicions about the conduct of the deceased. He was a Supervisor in the Public Works Workshop, and was addicted to drink. There were other papers in his pocket, but they do not touch on the facts of this case. The other letter that was found in his pocket was addressed to the Superintendent of the Workshops where he was employed.

Dr. D. F. Dymott, the Resident Surgeon of the General Hospital, said : The deceased, R. Clarke, was brought to the hospital this morning about 6-15 a.m. I saw him about 6-25 a.m., and he was then lying on the operation table in a semi-conscious state. Blood was issuing from the neighbourhood of his right ear; and there was blood about his nostrils and mouth. He was fully dressed; and his shirt, trousers, and coat were stained with blood. On examining him I found a star aperture, with lacerated and blackened edges just in front of the external meatus of the right ear, from which a stream of dark blood was oozing. On passing the finger into this aperture, the wound was found to pass horizontally inwards, and slightly forward. From the mouth an abnormal projection in the middle of the back of the pharnyx was felt. Below and in front of the left ear there was a slight swelling, on manipulating which crepitus as a fractured bone was detected. The patient occasionally spat up blood. On the right side of his neck was an incised wound, two and a half inches long, and about half an inch deep in the middle, cut from above down. There was no particular bleeding from this wound. The patient's pulse was quick and feeble. He seemed conscious of what was going on around. He asked for water, and also asked that he might be left alone to die. When I left him, just before 8 o'clock, he got worse. Dr. Maitland was with him and performed tracheotomy, and the patient died about 8 o'clock. I made a *post mortem* examination half an hour after death, and found that death was the result of hemorrhage due to laceration of the internal jugular vein on the right side. The brain was not touched. The bullet was found just underneath the skin, amid fragments of the lower jaw on the left side, and a small portion of the bullet was found in the middle of the back of the pharynx. Fourteen ounces of dark fluid blood was found in the stomach, and frothy blood was found in the trachea and larger bronchia. All the organs, except the brain appeared to be very healthy, but pale from loss of blood. On examining the brain the ventricles were found distended—with serum, and on the surface of the brain, especially on the upper part there was a considerable effusion of serum and lymph. I think these appearances indicate that he suffered some affection of the brain some days at least previous to his death. I think this might have affected his sanity. There was no smell of liquor on him when he was brought to hospital. I think his mind was probably affected at the time the occurrence took place.

The coroner said that he did not consider that any more evidence was needed. Mrs. Clarke was getting on well, and there was every chance of her recovery, but there was no necessity to wait for her evidence, nor was there any occasion to examine any of the people named in the letter deceased had written. The jury returned a verdict that "the death of the deceased was caused by deceased killing himself with a revolver while in a state of temporary insanity."

This morning Mrs. Clarke's condition is a little worse than it was yesterday.

COLLISION OFF THE SANDHEADS.

A Marine Court was held yesterday at noon, at the Port Office, Calcutta, on Friday, to enquire into the circumstances attending the collision between the tug-steamer Electric and the ship Star of Germany at the Sandheads on the 28th of May. The Court was composed of Mr. F. J. Marsden, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Captain H. de Smidt, Marine Surveyor.

John Carter Allen said : I commanded the tug Electric on the 28th of May, when it came into collision with the Star of Germany. The collision occurred about 8 o'clock at night, and caused very serious damage to the Electric. The ship struck the tug on the port quarter, and tore away her stern down to the 12 foot mark. I have a master's certificate. It is a local certificate. I am also a licensed pilot. I run my tug under the license, and not under the certificate. I am a licensed steam tug pilot. At and before the time of the collision, the weather was very fine, but very dark and clear. It was slack water. The wind was about S. and E. It was about a three knot breeze. The Electric had come easy from the buoy brig, and was going to the cruising brig. The direction of the buoy brig from the cruising brig was about E. N. E. The buoy brig was very close to the cruising brig, about a mile. I had about twenty pounds of steam up. I could go about ten knots with that steam. (Here the witness described by means of models the positions of the buoy brig, the cruising brig, and the Star of Germany). I saw the green light of the Star of Germany round the stern of the cruising brig. Then for a moment I saw the red light. I then lost it again. I saw it nearer the brig. I could not say how near the brig. When lost the red light I gave the order to put the helm hard aport; fast, and then full power. If I had starboarded my helm I might have fouled the brig. I was going after taking my pilot, about one and a half or two miles an hour.

The Electric is a very handy vessel. After I gave the order to port the helm and go full power, the Star of Germany must have also advanced. About four feet from my stern I was struck. I did not see the light of that vessel before I was struck. I could not pass between the Star of Germany and the brig. There was no room. At the time the collision occurred I was about 500 feet from the Pilot brig. She is of 26 feet beam and 164 feet in length. When I saw that ship's light, I thought she was going to leave to. I could not say whether she put her mainyard back before she struck me. The cost of repairing this damage will be about Rs. 4,000. The ship is damaged a little. I cannot tell what it will cost to repair her. According to the rules of the road it was my duty to keep out of the way, and it was her duty to keep on her course.

To Captain de Smidt : She was lying S. S. E. The wind was about S. by E. If I had starboarded my helm, I should have fouled the brig. I was too close to her to clear. There was little tide at the time.

To Court : Mr. Milner was on the bridge with me at the time. He saw all that occurred.

William John Reed sworn said : I am master of the Star of Germany. I was on board when the Electric came into collision with me. That was on the 28th of May. It happened about ten minutes to 8 in the evening. It was an ordinary night. There was a pilot brig near where I collided. She was at the time a little abaft my starboard beam. She was about 600 feet from me. I was coming westward to heave to and get a pilot. I saw a brig before dark. I was sailing up towards her. The wind was about S. S. E., moderate breeze, force four or five knots. The wind was not very steady. It was not steady within two points. As I was coming up to her I saw the pilot brig's light. I saw a steamer coming in after dark. I did not see the Electric's light till just before she collided. (Here the witness described the position of his ship.) My foremast was about the stern of the ship at a distance of about 600 feet. The Electric was close on the brig's port bow. It could not be more than a length of the brig. The Electric was heading for my starboard bow, dead to windward. When she saw me I did nothing; only continued the work I had begun. I was backing the cross-jack and main yards. I had not completed that before I was struck. I could not say at what I was going when I was struck. I was going at five and a half for about two hours before I could get into position to receive my pilot. I could not say what the steamer did. I was ordering my yards to be backed. At the time I did not notice what pace the steamer did. She did not alter her lights. She crossed my bow, and caught me on the quarter. There was plenty of room between me and the brig for her to have passed, but I don't think it would have been advisable for her to do so, for if my pilot was coming on board me, the chances are that the steamer would have knocked him over. It was likely the pilot boat was coming to. I don't know whether the steamer backed. If she stopped where she was there would have been no collision, because it was impossible that I could have come to the westward. I could not go in the direction that the steamer was from me. I don't know whether the steamer could have stopped where she was. She was about three ship's lengths from me.

To Captain de Smidt : I don't know whether she had a masthead light burning. I could not see. There were a lot of lights. If the masthead light had been burning I should have seen her a long way off, provided it was clear of the brig. When I sighted this red light, I could see it was a steamer by her funnels. I saw her masthead light burning after the collision. I did think it very strange that neither of us saw each other when close together.

To Mr. MacNair through the Court : It was about twenty seconds after the collision that I first saw the light of the Electric.

James Robert Stewart sworn, said.—I was engineer on board the Electric when the collision occured. I was on watch. I stopped at a buoy brig. After I left the buoy brig and proceeded, the collision occurred within a few seconds. We picked up Mr. Sherman, the pilot. Mr. Milner was on board. He was going to one of the brigs. Before the collision we were going easy, then faster, and afterwards full power. About thre seconds after I got the order to go full power, the collision occurred. I carried out those orders immediately. Before that we were going easy. We were going about three miles an hour. We went at that rate for about five minutes.

Thomas Major, the Chief Officer of the Star of Germany, was next examined. He was on deck about twenty minutes before the collision occurred. There was a collision. It was about five or ten minutes to 8 o'clock when the collision occurred. It was quite a dark when the collision occurred. The Star of Germany had her lights lit from 7 o'clock.

To Mr. Orr through the Court : Witness stated that there was a hole on the starboard bow, and none on the port bow.

To Court : There was a man on the lookout on the forecastle head. He did not report the light before all hands on board saw it. Witness did not hear him call out.

Alfred Bowcher Calvert, an able-bodied seaman on the Star of Germany, was also examined. He was the look-out man. Three other witnesses were examined, after which the enquiry was adjourned to Saturday week at noon.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE DURBHUNGA POLICE.

At the Calcutta High Court, on June 10th, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Agnew. Mr. Gasper, on behalf of Santook Khan and others, applied for the transfer of certain cases in which they are complainants from the District Magistrate's Court at Durbhunga to any other district that their Lordships might direct. Mr. Gasper said he moved on petitions supported by nine affidavits of legal gentlemen engaged in the matter and other persons, on the ground that as the complaints are all against the Durbhunga Police, there cannot be a proper trial, owing to the police being bonded together against the complainants, and they find it highly desirable that the cases should not be tried in that district. Another ground was that one case of assault and illegal confinement was tried by the District Magistrate, another of theft and rioting by the joint Magistrate of Durbhungah, and what transpired in Court before these gentlemen made it extremely desirable that the present cases should not be heard by them. There were in all four complaints, one leading into the other which arose from the loss of a pony belonging to Santook Khan. The facts of the case as set out in the petition read by Mr. Gasper were to the effect that on the 28th of March last Issur Persaud, Head Constable of Police, in the District of Durbhungah, went to the house of a man named Madoo Goalah to investigate into a charge of theft of a pony which Santook Khan had laid. He found the theft to be true, and said that he would proceed to *challan* Madoo to Durbhungah and required him to furnish security. This the man refused to do, and would not allow himself to be *challaned*. A number of men then assaulted the head constable and Santook Khan who had accompanied him to point out Madoo's house, and confined them in a room. After a time they were released on promising not to report the matter. Santook Khan, however, did report the matter, and after an investigation, Madoo and his co-rioters were *chalaned* to answer the charge of assault laid against them and Madoo also for theft. They were accordingly placed before the Magistrate, and eventually charges were drawn up against them on the basis of the complaint against them. Santook Khan is the servant of one Gobind Lall, who is in the employ of a man named Gunnessur Sing, and while the Magistrate was examining the witnesses, certain residents made a complaint against the police, and the servants of Gunnessur Sing who, they said had looted their house and committed other acts of oppression. Mr. Rahaman, who appeared on behalf of Santook Khan, applied to the Magistrate for names of the petitioners who made this complaint, but was refused, and Inspector Azeem Khan was deputed to enquire into the complaint about the *loot*. After drawing up the charges a day was fixed for the defendant's witnesses who, however, did not appear, and the Magistrate in again postponing the case intimated that he would not again adjourn it. On the second day the witnesses were again not produced, and the Magistrate subsequently intimated that he would proceed to the spot, and on the 7th May made an enquiry there. He arrived at the place on the 6th of May and made enquiries in the house of Madoo, and the Mookhtears of the complainant were, in some instances, not allowed to be present, although asked to be there. On the night of the 6th May a Sub-Inspector of Police called at the lodgings of the Mookhtears, and said he was authorised to inform them that it would be as well for them not to appear at the enquiry to be held on the following day, as they were respectable people, and if they were told to remove themselves from the tent of the Magistrate where the enquiry was to be held, they would feel themselves insulted and disgraced. The Mookhtears replied that they were instructed to appear, and would do so till told by the Magistrate to leave. On the 7th May the Mookhtears appeared at the enquiry when the Magistrate told them that he was not holding the enquiry as a judicial officer, but as a police officer, and they must, therefore, leave the tent. They did so, and while outside the Mookhtears were told by the Sub-Inspector that they must leave the grounds where the Magistrate had encamped. On the 8th they were again prevented to be present. Mr. Gasper submitted that the petitioner and his Mookhtears had a right to appear, and having no knowledge of the materials placed before the Magistrate, the petitioner's case would, therefore, be likely to be prejudiced in influencing the Magistrate's judgment, through the illegal action of the Magistrate by excluding the Mookhtears from the enquiry. Mr. Gasper then continued reading the petition which set forth at some great length several other matters, in connection with the hearing of the case, which were supported by affidavits showing the grounds on which a transfer was felt to be desirable. Under the circumstances urged, and having briefly addressed the Court in support of his application, the petitions of the other complainants being of a similar nature, their Lordships eventually granted the issue of a rule to show cause why the cases should not be transferred to some other district.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Recently we published a memorial that had been sent to the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, by the opium merchants in Bombay. The memorial directed His Excellency's attention to the precarious position of their trade, pointing out how heavily it was taxed both in India and China, and expressing the opinion that no improvement was likely to take place, owing to the ever-increasing production of opium in China. But to facilitate efforts in the hope of improvement, and to bring about an important development of the export of Malwa opium to China, a reduction of the pass duty in India was advocated, and this concession on the part of the Government was prayed as necessary to rescue the trade from its impending death by inanition. This position of the Indian opium trade, therefore, as put before the Viceroy by those most interested in it, is far from satisfactory; and those who look ahead can scarcely fail to see that only small quantities of the Indian drug in China will very soon be required. The Chinese have effectually harrassed the trade till the Indian drug is now pretty well handicapped out of the market, with a plentiful supply of the native drug to take its place. China, as she invaribly does, has played her cards remarkably well, and with three tricks in, she holds the two bowers, the left being the Tseng-Salisbury Convention of last July, and the right the increased quantity grown and improved quality of the indigenous drug. Under the Convention just mentioned the British Government fix the maximum amount of lekin to be charged at Tls. 80 per cent. Thereby they admit that this sum is not excessive, and consequently they are not in a position to object to it. Prior to this convention, however, in response to a memorial by the late Tso Tsung Tang, the Throne decreed that Tls. 86 of lekin should be levied, and lately, we believe, the sum has been increased to Tls. 94 or Tls. 96 per chest. The trade in the native drug has in consequence enlarged, while, notwithstanding the smuggling that has been rife, exportations from India have decreased, and the Indian revenue has suffered to the extent of about twenty-five per cent. The British Government has left it optional with the Chinese to put into force the Convention just when it pleases them to do so, and the fact that the Chinese have not already availed of the facilities it affords to prevent smuggling in and through these settlements, by which about £250,000 of revenue is lost every month, tends to the belief that their policy is to hamper the Indian drug as much as they possibly can, irrespective of the loss of revenue for the time being, and to encourage the growth and sale of the produce of the China grown plant. And in this course the Chinese are to be supported by the society in England for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. At the conference of the members of this society recently held in London, there were mutual congratulations on the Salisbury-Tseng Convention; the battle had been won, and a treaty secured with which the Chinese government were perfectly satisfied. Although it was not such a treaty as Sir Joseph Whitewell Peace thought the British Government ought to have asked for. The Secretary of the Chinese Embassy had called upon him and begged him, on behalf of the Chinese Government, that he would take no further action in the House of Commons, as China was satisfied. This being so, the Anti-opium baronet and his colleagues found that so far as redressing China's wrongs were concerned their occupation was gone, but they must have something to howl about, and Sir J. W. Peace believed that if there was one point more than another, which the Society ought to attack, it was the policy of the British Government with regard to the cultivation of the poppy in India. The Indian difficulty, he said, "in abandoning the cultivation of opium had always been one of finance, and it had been said that if the opium revenue were given up, India would require a subvention from England. He had, however, endeavoured to show that the Secretary for India had always quoted the gross revenue derived from opium, rather than the nett. He went into the figures very carefully in the year 1884, and he found that the nett revenue was practically about £3,400,000 sterling. The figures had not altered very greatly since that year. He had been informed on very good authority that the recent treaty with China would reduce the £3,400,000 by three or four hundred thousand pounds more. Anyone who had looked into the Indian revenue would see that if we avoided Afghan wars, Burmah wars and wars on the Russian frontier, the expenditure of the Indian Government could be very greatly reduced. A commission which, if his memory served him rightly, included no less a soldier than General Roberts, had reported that the expenditure of the Indian army, instead of running at fifteen millions, could be very well confined to twelve millions, and Lord Northbrook, he believed, had put it at very much lower figure than that. If the Indian Government set its face against the cultivation of the poppy, there would be no difficulty in abolishing it, and he held that as long as we allowed the cultivation to go on, England, as a Christian country, would be disgraced by the proceedings." Subsequently a resolution was passed by the Conference, one clause of which is that "it is the duty of the British Government to support the action of China by restricting and ultimately suppressing the export of opium from India to China," and at the same time the Chinese government is respectfully reminded of the increased responsibility that now rests upon it to devise and enforce practical measures to arrest the alarming spread of the opium vice among the millions of China. It appears certain therefore that a dead set is to be made against the cultivation of the poppy in India and the exportation of the draft to China, and the illogical suggestion is made that wars must be prevented to reduce the Indian expenditure to make up for the loss of revenue now derived from opium. When wars cease, the world will be at an end; they are necessary to our very existence. But the strongest point of all is this, that the suppressionists of the opium trade do not deem it necessary to raise their voices against the cultivation of the poppy in China. On the contrary, they apparently consider it a grand achievement on the part of China that she has been able so effectually to hamper the Indian trade. What is a disgrace to the British government, is honorable to the Chinese government.

'Tis well to be consistent
Even if we are absurd.

And another most remarkable feature in connection with the controversy is the fact that high Chinese officials will even now deny that China in any way encourages the opium traffic. For instance, not very long ago a British official had occasion to call on the Shanghai Taotai, and during the interview the opium question cropped up. The Taotai deplored the existence of opium shops in the settlement, stating that they were illegal in China. The British official quietly listened to all the Taotai had to say, and then complacently asked his Excellency if he was aware that for the last twenty-five years an opium den had existed next door to his own yamen. His Excellency was aware of the fact and retaliated that he was compelled to connive at opium shops in the city, in consequence of their existence in the settlement. There were opium shops in the city, however, before foreigners lived in the settlement. The same British official visited the Taotai of Wenchow. Inside the Yamen he saw opium being boiled, and the Taotai had the appearance of being a loving devotee of the noxious pipe. In course of conversation the opium question was mentioned, and the Taotai expressed the belief that it was the only subject that prevented England and China being everlasting friends. China was represented by him to be dead against the drug, and the British official, walking to the window, innocently admired the beautiful yellow flowers growing on the hills in the distance—extensive fields of poppy in full bloom. The Taotai said no more, and the British official changed the subject. It would be well that those who trade against the British government for its opium connection with China, should ponder over these matters. China is now cultivating opium on a larger scale than she has ever done before, and the native drug must eventually drive the expensive Indian article out of the market, and if the British government prohibits the cultivation of the poppy in India, the result will be that instead of India sending opium to China, China will send opium into India, not only by sea, but she will pour it into the country over her western trade routes.—*Celestial Empire.*

ROUND THE WORLD ON A BICYCLE.

Mr. Thomas Stevens, the adventurous American bicyclist, on his way round the world, who was turned back the other day from the frontiers of Afghanistan, gives the following sketch of his plans in a private letter from Teheran, where he has spent the winter :—

"I start eastward to-morrow morning on the continuation of my journey around the world, General Melnikoff, the Russian Minister at the Shah's Court, promised me yesterday that he would telegraph to General Komaroff at Asterabad to remove all official obstacles from my route through Central Asia and Siberia. The Russian correspondent of the St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya*, who some time ago announced his intention of accompanying me on horseback, has either given it up or never seriously intended to carry out his proposition. I shall, therefore, again pull out alone trusting to get through the Central Asian khanates without a guard, as safely as I did through Koordistan and other places. My route will then be through Meshed, Merv, Bokhhara, Samarkand, and Tashkend, and on into southern Siberia. In Siberia, I shall probably touch at Tansk and Irkutsk. From Irkutsk I shall, if I find it even remotely impracticable, strike south through Mongolia, and endeavour to reach Pekin. If that course is found to be impossible, I shall reach the Pacific Coast by way of the Amoor Valley. The distance from here to the north or the Amoor is not far from six thousand miles—a pretty long pull for a bicycle over the camel paths and desert wastes of Asia, and by a route where no extra tires or anything can reach me. But the distance is merely a question of time, health, and perseverance; and if my tire gets worn out, I can no doubt improvise makeshift tires from raw hide. By the time this reaches you I shall probably have reached Merv or Bokhara. My bicycle is in excellent condition, my own health is splendid, and everything seems to augur well for a successful termination of the journey around the world. With the best of luck it will take me six months to reach Yokohama by the route I intend taking."

DIARY OF A COLONIAL COMMISSIONER.

Monday.—Really since Mr. Augustus Harris set the excellent fashion of entertaining us, the hospitality has grown almost oppressive. Was a teetotaller when I left Australia. Obliged to give all that up. Might cause offence. Engagements for this day. Lunch with Bishop of London. Ditto with Managers of Public Banks. Ditto with Managers of Private Banks. How I shall eat the nine dinners to which I am invited, I cannot possibly say? However, that may be, I shall certainly take supper with Mr. Henry Irving.

Tuesday.—Rather shaky. Yesterday seemed to be eating and drinking from morning to night. How shall I manage the *dejeuners* with the Lord Mayor, Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, I can't say. Manage pretty well now with my dinners. For instance, to-day I shall take my soup with Lord Rosebery, fish with Drapers' Company, *entrees* with the Directors of the London General Omnibus Company, the Trustees of the British Museum, and Mr. T. H. Bolton, M.P., representing the Directorate of the Royal Westminster Aquarium. The other hosts must be satisfied if I turn up with the sweets, or at dessert. Shall certainly look in for supper with Henry Irving.

Wednesday.—This is the second time I have not been to bed—two days consecutively! Supper with Irving most delightful. To-day's arrangements, six luncheons, twelve dinners. Well, I think, I can piece them in somehow. The only thing that bothers me is how I can catch a "champagne tea" with Mr. William Holland at the Royal Albert Palace, and "late breakfast" with the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, at Queen Anne's Mansions, at one and the same moment. After dinner engagements I shall look in at Henry's for supper.

Thursday.—Another day without any rest! Don't know how I shall stand it! Really very tiring, but haven't time for bed. Saw famous doctor, who advised me only to eat—not to drink. Glad of this, as formerly was a teetotaller, and since I have been going about I am afraid I have been seeing blue rats. Don't like this symptom, as *delirium tremens* is hereditary in my family. However, no more rats—only food. See how I shall manage my twenty-seven engagements. Can't refuse to take supper with old Irving.

Friday.—Dead beat. No time for bed. Worn to a shadow. Saw another celebrated doctor last night (met him in company with Cardinal M-nn-ng, Mr. S-m-r-s V-ne, the Duke of C-mbr-dge, Mr. Wh-stl-r, the artist, Sir Arth-r S-ll-v-n, Mr. D'Oyly C-rte, the Rev. C. H. Sp-rg-n, the Rajah of J-h-re, and Mr. J. L. T-le, in the Beefsteak Room at the Lyceum), and he told me that, to get through all my engagements, I should never eat; only drink. Shall try it. Thirty-three engagements for to-day! Well, shall take advice. No eating all Sunday. Must remember that I have made appointment for supper with Harry Irving.

Sat'day.—V'y f'tigued! Shall gotobedinboots?—*Punch.*

ROBERT AT "THE COLINDERIES."

As I have offensed it afore, so I says it now, and I dessay I shall continue saying it to the hend of the Chapter, that Wariety is charming, and if ever even an Head Waiter had the hopportunity of enjoying it to its werry fullest extent, I am him, and the place is here, and the time is now.

Luckily for me, I have been from my werry hurlyest manhood a good deal accustomed to the use of ginerous drinks of werry warious kinds, say from umble Porter up to the werry finest brans of Shampane, so I was somewhat prepared for the doom as awaited me when I hentered this ome of ospitality. If not, wot the consequences would have been arter about a fortnite of it, I dreds to think, so I don't trubble myself to do it.

And this is how it all append. By sum remarkable combynashun of suckemstances as I haven't yet fathomed, one of the leading Collonial Gents, struck probberbly with my werry remarkabel respectabel appearance, made a pint of endevouring to dishcover who I was, and, after deddycating nearly a hole our to the task, suckseeded, and cumming up to me with one of them Colonial smiles as is so remarkabel captiwating, says to me, says he, "Will you allow me, Mr. Robert, to offer you a drink?" Wot woud common sense as well as common kurtesy sugest for a anser but, "Suttenly, Sir, you does me proud." And so we retired to a most wunderfool Bar, where you can get amost everythink, and where, at his reckermendashun, I partook of a drink that was quite new to me, and quite worthy of being handed to my allreddy numerous list.

We had a most agreeabul and hinstructiv conwersashun while we drunk, principally confined, as was nateral, to the propperest drinks as should go with the propperest meats, and I don't hesitate to say, tho' I ardly expecs to be beleeved, that there was just one or too things as he managed to give me a nint in as was worth remembring. He seemed to think as how we spiled our pallets by too many kinds of wines. For hinstence, he said, when I dined with the Tailors (meaning the Merchant Taylors, pore fellah!) they gave me Punch and six kinds of wine, and as they was all good, I drunk freely of all to show my respec for the Washupful Company, and, would you beleeve it, he said, I had quite a leetle bit of an hed ake next morning!

Well, the nex day my frend introdooced me to a frend of his from New South Whales, and he asked me to have a drink, and I had it, but it was diffrent from the other and stronger, and so on amost ewery day till I nose quite a lot of the nice generus fellows and drinks with 'em all quite willingly. There's one thing tho' as I must confess I coudn't quite manidge, and that was the Horsetrailian Wine. I did try my werry best, as periliteness dicktated, to drink a bumper of it without blinking, but I coudn't manage it, so I hegscused myself on the plee of Indiagestion from heating Curry.

But even that isn't all, for one day one of the Ingian Princes, as I spose he was for he wore a great big white Turbin on his ed, seeing me torking rayther effectionally to a yung Lady at the Bar, came up to me, and shaking both of my ands said quite planely, "Trinkee Trinkee?" to which I replyed like a bird, "Yessee, Yessee," and he spoke some gibberish to the young Lady, and she served us rite off with 2 pints of Pail Ale! and we drunk with our left ands and shook ands with our rights, and then nodded our eds to one another like too grinning cats from Chesshur and so parted. That's wot I calls true Princely condecenshun, that ewen our own elustrous Suns seldom stoops to.

Wot a wonderfool place is this here Exhibishun! I'm told as there's everythink in it as the most fastiddeus peeple can possibly want, from the werry ighest to the werry lowest. Ingian Shawls at two hunderd ginnys a peace and dinners at sixpence a head, and sad to tell no small fee for the pore Waiters, which is principally young ladies. Of course, pussonally, it ain't nothing to me, and such as my accupashun is helsewheres, but I cannot shut my ears to the sad fact. As my laber of love doesn't begin till the heavening, I has plenty of time to wander about and wonder at all as I sees and hears. Praps the most strikinest thing of all is the warious samples of the warious peeple of India. To think that them pore fellers with their pore black or brown faces, and who praps, never tasted reell Turtal in all their pore lives, and woodn't know the difference between a salmy and a Ragoo, shood be of the same natur as us who nose so much, ought praps to strike us with pitty, but I do bleeve as it's rayther flattring to our fine old English wanity.—"Robert" in *Punch.*

"DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII" AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The firework season at the Crystal Palace has opened very successfully. The set-piece of central interest in the whole display was the "Destruction of Pompeii." The subject itself was a departure from the ordinary course of pictorial representations of this kind. The scale of the picture rendered the piece in the highest degree imposing, as it extended along the terrace for a length of 425 ft, and its vertical dimensions ran up to 120 at the point where the scene culminated in the crater of the great volcano. Streets, temples, baths houses, shops, and other scenes of Pompeian life and activity were revived for the moment with classic fidelity, and the graceful architectural details of columns, porticos, and public monuments made in the aggregate an exceedingly fine composition. Then the subterranean sounds were heard, and next the outlines of the colossal mass of Vesuvius marked themselves out in lurid light against the dark background. The crater sent forth its volumes of flame, and the sides of the mountain were seen to be furrowed with streams of molten lava flowing down in many channels upon the city, which they eventually overwhelmed. By a clever arrangement of the long and short "lances" also, a fair attempt was made to indicate the progress of the work of devastation.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES AT CANTON.

Considerable indication has been caused in Canton by an alleged act of discourtesy on the part of the British Naval authorities at Hongkong, towards Commander Glass of the U.S. man-of-war Manocacy. It is alleged that when the later applied through the British Consul at Canton to the British naval authorities to relieve him in guarding the Shamien for a few days to enable him to communicate with the Trenton, about to pass through Hongkong on her way home, and place a number of invalided men on board, Commodore Morant, whilst promising that a boat would be sent, did it in such a manner, says our correspondent, that deprived it of any graciousness, stating as he did that the gun-vessel's stay in Canton or recall to Hongkong would be irrespective of the return to Canton of the U. S. Manocacy or any other ship of war. Commodore Morant goes on to say that any British ship of war henceforth visiting Canton will come for the protection of British interests only. Our correspondent adds :—'That the British navy is ostensibly kept to protect British interests only, no one will question; but in view of the history of past few years, we can conceive of nothing more ungrateful and ungracious than the above sentiments. If no British interests existed in Canton, we could better understand the remarks.' It is understood that the agreement come to during the Franco-Chinese troubles, by which the various neutral admirals acted in concert in protecting the various ports, has come to an end; hence the Commodore's remarks. It is doubtful whether this breaking off of the agreement will be profitable to anybody.

WHO WROTE *LA MARSEILLAISE?*

Who wrote the *Marseillaise?* Rouget de Lisle, of course, every one will answer, and we do not know that every one is wrong. But M. Arthur Loth, in his *Le Chant de la Marseillaise,* seems inclined to assign the *Marseillaise,* like the Homeric poems, to a company of literary persons. That nobody makes the songs of the people, or rather that everybody makes them, is a critical truism. Who made *We don't want to fight?* The problem, like the name which Achilles bore among women, is almost beyond conjecture. As to the *Marseillaise,* no doubt, the common stories about its origin are myths. One does not go to authors like Lamartine for historical verity, nor to Michelet for critical examination of national legends. The tomb of Rouget de Lisle at Choisy-le-Roy (what an un-Republican resting-place!) bears this proud inscription :—

Quand La Révolution Francaise
En 1792
Eut à combattre les Rois,
Il Lui donna pour vaincre
Le chant de La Marseillaise.

That really seems a fair, though rather rhetorical, statement. Lamartine's story is a *marchen.* There was scarcity at Strasburg. Rouget went to supper with M. Dietrick. The old gentleman, who had pretty daughters, could give him nothing better than bread and cold ham in slices. M. Dietrick had less resource than Mr. Micawber, who would certainly have fried that ham. But Dietrick, if less resourceful, was not less eloquent than Mr. Micawber. "L'abondance manque à nos festins," he said, in truly Micawberian style. *Festins* is indeed worthy of the great original when applied to cold ham. So old Dietrick brought out his very last bottle of wine; the girls had none. On a pint apiece the host and guest waxed eloquent. Rouget de Lisle rushed home, and struck out the *Marseillaise,* words and music at a blow. "Without thee, Dionysus," says the Homeric hymn, "no man can make sweet minstrelsy." The gift of Dionysus was but a poor pint, even if old M. Dietrick drank fair; but it sufficed for the minstrel Rouget. With dawn he hurried back to Dietrick's, made the girls get up, played and sang, and sent forth the first notes of the *chant* that has echoed round the world.

It is a capital story; one's heart beats quicker merely in transcribing it, and in spite of a slight aversion to the French and other Revolutions. But M. Loth takes the gilt off the gingerbread of Lamartine. He publishes a contemporary letter by Mme. Dietrich, who did not spell her name "with a *k.*" Louise says that, to amuse their numerous guests (how about the cold ham?), her husband had "imaginé de faire composer un chant de circonstance." M. Rouget de Lisle, "our amiable poet," quickly made the music. Her husband, a tenor, sang it, and everybody admired it. That is all; but even that, and M. Loth admits it, leaves Rouget the credit of the music, and M. Dietrick has only the honour of the suggestion. The cold ham and the final bottle of wine disappear, but not the laurels of De Lisle.

Whence came the words? What sort of poet was Rouget? M. Loth says that his published works, *Essais en Vers et en Prose,* are *introuvables.* There is just one copy in the Bibliothéque Nationale. For the humble sum of two shillings, a collector purchased a copy in the Brompton Road. The poems about dead canaries and women's large hats certainly do not indicate a great genius. M. Loth thinks Rouget picked up the words *un peu partout.* The cry *Aux armes, citoyens,* begins a club address earlier than the song. Finally, M. Vigfussion points out a chorus, in the fourth Act of *Athalie,* which may possibly have inspired Rouget de Lisle. But from this to M. Loth's statement that the *Marseillaise* "n'est pas une composition originale" is a long stride. Most originality is not more original than this. The elements of the *Marseillaise*—words, music, sentiment—were everywhere. The song itself was nowhere till it was composed by Rouget de Lisle. The combination, the composition, *c'est là le miracle!* But, finally, M. Loth attributes the music to a M. Grisons, who composed it for and oratorio of *Esther.* The discussion of that view must be left to practical musicians.—*Saturday Review.*

DEATH OF A CRIMEAN HERO.

Colour-Sergeant Charles Walker, late of the 55th Regiment, a Yeoman of the Guard and an old Crimean hero, who had seen much service in China, India, and the Crimea, died at Clapham on the 15th inst. Kinglake, in his "Invasion of the Crimea," vol. 6, speaks of his extraordinary valour at the battle of Inkerman as follows :—"Colonel Daubeney's singular charge.—In the earlier moments of this audacious attack the colour-sergeant, Charles Walker—a man of great size and great strength—had wielded the butt end of his rifle with prodigious effect; and now, when English and Russians became so jammed together that none could make use of their weapons, this huge colour-sergeant was still fiercely driving a rent through part of the closely compressed crowd, doing this more or less by the power of his mighty shoulders and arms, but also by dint of the blows he laid in right and left with his fists and the war he maintained with his feet against the enemy's ankles and shins." He also distinguished himself on other occasions. Not only was he as plendid specimen of a soldier, but he endeared himself to everybody with whom he came in contact by his remarkable gentleness of disposition.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Clan Macdonald, 1,716, Captain W J Rule sails to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 936 tons, Captain J A Magenis sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,139 tons, Captain J Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (May 8th), with a general cargo.

The s s Sorrento, 1,775 tons, Captain J T Rogers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (May 7), with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain M England, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calcutta (16th May), with a general cargo and 17 distressed seamen.

The s. s. County of York, 1,477 tons, Captain Robert Wylie, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Cardiff (May 12th), with a cargo of 2,663 tons coals. She is consigned to Wallace and Co.

The s s Algoma, 1892 tons, Captain J Ranton, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Cardiff (15th May), with a cargo of 3,613 tons coal, and 4 deck passengers. She is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co,

The s s Sir Garnet Wolseley, 1,477 tons, Captain D Morgan, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from New York (23rd April) with a general cargo and 33,000 cases kerosine oil. She is consigned to Messrs Beyts and Craig.

The B I S N Co's s. s. Pachumba, 545 tons, Captain O R Kendall, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Karachee (10th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgn. A J Meredith, Dr. Parker, Mrs Hughes and infant, Mrs Rawle, Mr J L Ponton, Mr F Whitfield, Mr A J Macleod, Mr D Barr, Mr A Field, Mr J E Dothie and 41 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

14th June.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Macdonald....	1716	W. J. Rule........	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Mascotte ...	2113	G. Haig	Beyts and Craig.
,, Amphitrite.	2486	B. Geleich	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. & Co.
,, Simoom	1350	Pole	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Essex	1675	Longley	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Paris	2662	Dechaille	McCulloch & Co.
,, Dragoman...	1839	Rose	Wallace & Co.
,, R.Rubattino	3044	C. G. Merello ..	Rubattino & Co.
,, Pekin	2125	A. Symons.......	P. & O. Co.
,, Hankow......	2331	W. McKenzie ..	James. Mackintosh.
,, Athens	1493	Robertson	James Mackintosh.
,, Niagara	2044	W. Gill	Killick, Nixon & Co.
Ship C. Chief ..	1749	J. S. Tupman ..	Wallace & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Lalpoora (s) ...... Sorrento (s)	Smith ...... Rogers......	London, May 8. Hull, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
14	Mecca (s)	Magenis	Zanzibar.

The steamer Clan Macdonald, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Dunkirk.

The steamer Knight Errant entered for loading yesterday for Hull.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
10 Coromandel (s) ..Reeves.......London, May 5.
Euxemore ....Windemer...Melbourne, April 25.

DEPARTURE.

June 10.—Steamer Elginshire, Ships Scottish Dales, Aristomene, Bonan and Neho.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.
11 Chyebassa (s) .... Calcutta.
Bantam (s)......... ...... Singapore.
June. DEPARTURES.
10 Canara (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 14.

From Liverpool.

Guildford s—6 cases polished plate glass, Mervanjee Nowrojee.

From Glasgow.

City of Canterbury s—4 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.

From London.

Altmore s—48 bales paper, H Abdoolally.
Cathay s—11 hogsheads ale, Benn Ashley and Co.
Kerbella s—14 cases hams, bacon, cheese, &c., Morenas and Co.; 25 cases whisky, Manekjee Mervanjee.
Surat s—5 cases color, C Macdonald and Co.; 14 cases aniline dye, Volkart Bros.; 1 case eau-de-cologne and 25 cases wines, Bolton and Co; 10 casks safety fuse, Kirby and Co.

From Antwerp.

Rialto s—500 boxes candles, E Sumsoodin and Co.
Rosetta s—250 boxes candles, E Sumsoodin and Co.

From Bordeaux.

R Rubattino s—50 cases brandy and 25 cases claret, Treacher and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 13.

Avetoom, Surg, Bo, I M S. on duty, from Neemuch.
Walhouse, Capt, Bo 64th Regt, on duty, from Mhow.

June 14.

Hennell, Major, 5th Bo L Infy, on leave, from Poona.
Brown, Col, Bl S C, on leave, from Lucknow.
Branson, Lt-Col, Bl 17th B I, on leave, from Benares.

DEPARTURE.—June 14.

Lewis, Lt Bo, attached 5th Bo Cavly, on leave, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 15th June, 1886.

Members who have not returned their Rifles and Carbines are requested to do so as soon as possible.

By order.
GEO. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT—June 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

520-85—Tyabji and D—Premjee Ludha vs. Dossa Doongersey and others—Little S F and N. Part heard.
486-81—Jefferson B and D—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs. Vallubhoy Cassumbhoy and others—Ardesir H and P G and S.
485-85—Thakurdas, D and C, and L S, F and N—Fatmabai and others vs. Hajee Gool Mahomed bin Hajee Muzoola—T H Pearse.
98-85—Thakurdas, D and C—Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another vs. Bunsidhur Gorukhram and another—M H Khan.
442-85—Ardesir and H—Cooverjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel vs. Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Little S F and N.
383-84—Ardesir H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubeebbhoy and another—Jefferson B and D, and Thak D and C.
499-85—Little, S F and N—Goculdas Madhowjee vs The Mofussil Co. Ld. and others—Payne, G and S, and L S F and N.
90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon F L Latham vs David Haem Devakar and others—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Jardine.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

337-83—Chalk and W—Rai Luckmiputsing Doogar Bahadoor vs John Gordon and others.
290-84—Macfarlane and E—Balmookundas Goreedut and others vs Bhimji Odhowji and others—Tobin and R.
292-84—Macfarlane and E—Balmookundas Goreedut and others vs Narronji Oodhowji—Tobin and R.
331-85—Tobin and R—The Parell S and W Co. vs Bhoodram Ghose.
448-85—In person—Lukhmidas Jadowji and others vs Jeevaram Bhoodram and others.
21-86—Khundirao M—Thaker Jetha Runchore and others vs Kessowji Jadowji
141-86—In person—Sallaymahomed Ellias vs Haji Rahimtoola Hassun and others.
148-86—Tobin and R—W F Viegas vs F Leao and others.
153-86—Thakurdas D and C—Ludhabhoy Ebrahim vs Bai Hurkore.
157-86—Tyabji and D—Ballaji Shewram vs Jalla Vijanund—Macfarlane and E.
158-86—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Sajun Karim—In person.
160-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Dalichund Meghji and another vs Sewa Keroji and another.
169-86—Chalk and W—Dulputbhoy Bhagoobhoy vs Premchund Roychund.
170-86—Pestonji and R—F H de Brito vs Jaitha Heerji.

Long Causes.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M, J C Cama, and P G and S.
86-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lakha vs Valleebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M, J C Cama, and P G and S.
66-86—Hore, C and B—Natha Lalljee vs Dwarkadas Damodher and another—Nanu and H.
87-86—Payne, G and S—Hajee Kaderdina Rahimtoola vs Hajee Adam Seedick—Tobin and R.
91-86—In person (A pauper)—Errumma vs Jalloo Sayanna—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

174-86—Little, S F and N—Goculdas Madhowji and others vs Canji Jairam and others—Hore C and B
175-86—M M Munshi—Mangaldas Cursendas Moolji vs. Dorabji Jamsetji Mèdhora—Bicknel & K.
176-86—M H Khan—Gordhundas Purshotumdas vs Tribhowandas and Purshotumdas.
180-86—In person—Venayek Sadanundas vs Narayen Luxumon.
181-86—Hore, C and B—G S Forbes and others vs Cursondas Narronji and another.
186-86—Tyabji and D—Mahomedbhai Allana and another vs Meya Shaik Mahomed Vulud &c.
188-86—Chalk and W—Bai Gungabai and another vs Sha Velljee Jetha and another—Hore, C and B.
189-86—Jefferson, B and D—Herjee Hunsraj vs Nanabhoy Framjee C Banajee and another—Mirza H K.
197-86—Winter and B—H W Jones vs Premchund Roychund—Ardesir, H and D.
200-86—Hore, C and B—Rajmal Motiram and others vs Tuckutmul Oomedmul.
204-86—Bomonjee and H—Harivalabhdas Balgowandas vs Dinbai and another.
206-86—Little, S, F and N—Nandebai vs Morarjee Doongersey and others—Hore, C and B and T H Pearse.

Long Causes.

264-83—Tyabji and D—Adhebai *alias* Cooverbai vs Cursondas Natha—Little, S F and N. Part heard.
414-85—J C Cama—Fakirmahomed Baboon vs Rowjee Raghonath and others—P G and S B and H, and M B B.
416-85—J C Cama—Fakirmahomed Baboon vs Ameerbhai and others—P G and S B and H, and M B B.
394-84—A F Turner—Moreshwar Anundrao vs Balloo Ramdoo and others—P G and S, and Thak, D and C.
514-85—T H Pearse—(for pauper) Shaik Ahmed Kurrim Mahomed vs Hyath, Essa and others—Balkrishna and B.
114-85—In person (a pauper) Anund Heera vs Dewa Madha—T H Pearse.
362-85—Mirza, H K—Thakur Govindjee Jadowjee vs Thakar Virjee Ludha and others—Wilkin and B.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and Blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the moonson.

	1886.		1886.
Tuesday	15th June	Friday	24th ,,
,,	22nd ,,	,,	1st Oct.
,,	29th ,,	,,	8th ,,
,,	6th July	,,	15th ,,
,,	13th ,,	,,	22nd ,,
,,	20th ,,	,,	29th ,,
,,	27th ,,	,,	5th Nov.
,,	3rd Aug.	,,	12th ,,
,,	10th ,,	,,	19th ,,
,,	17th ,,	,,	26th ,,
,,	24th ,,	,,	3rd Dec.
,,	31st ,,	,,	10th ,,
,,	7th Sept.	,,	17th ,,
,,	14th ,,	,,	24th ,,

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M.; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

Via BRINDISI.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz.	4½ annas.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz.	1½ ,,

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Mails for China, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and the Australian Colonies are despatched as follows:—

	1886.		1886.
Friday	25th ,,	Friday	1st Oct.
,,	9th July	,,	15th ,,
,,	23rd ,,	,,	29th ,,
,,	6th Aug.	,,	12th Nov.
,,	20th ,,	,,	26th ,,
,,	3rd Sept.	,,	10th Dec.
,,	17th Sept.	,,	24th ,,

Postage on Letters to China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghi, and Japan, is 3 annas per ½ oz., and for Australian Colonies 6 annas. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 1 anna.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3-0 P.M. for Ordinary and 2-0 P.M. for Registered Letters.

ZANZIBAR MAIL VIA ADEN.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAURITIUS MAIL VIA ADEN.

FAIR SEASON.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*
MONSOON.—*On Tuesdays every fourth week.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office.		At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Ry. Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters.	
‡For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	P.M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara.	P.M. 12-50	NOON. 12	P.M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations	7 P.M.	4 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
†For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra	P.M. 6-20	4 P.M.	7-40 P.M.
For ditto as far as Surat	5 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	..
For ditto in Southern Konkan, *i.e.*, Alibag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur	A.M. 5-30	4-0 P.M.	..
*For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M. Country	A.M. 6-30	4 P.M. of previous day.	A.M. 7-25
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	6 A.M.	Do.	A.M. 6-55
For Southern Konkan, Chiplan, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Alibag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad.	A.M. 11-0	A.M. 10-45	...

* Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices without fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

† Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 P.M. to 7-55 P.M. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡ Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 P.M. to 5-55 P.M. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M.

PREPAID INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

	A.	P.
Post Cards, each	0	3
Letters—not exceeding ½ tola	0	6
From ½ to 1 tola	1	0
For every additional tola	1	0
Book and Pattern Packets in open covers, including Newspapers—not exceeding 10 tolas	0	6
For every additional 10 tolas	0	6
*Parcels by Banghy Post, not exceeding 20 tolas	4	0
Exceeding 20 totas and not exceeding 40 tolas	8	0
For every additional 40 tolas	4	0

* To be paid for in cash when prepaid.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammers, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Bands, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 38, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.

Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.

All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.

NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

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Gentn.'s Albert	110 to 220	12 to 18
* Lady's ,,	75 to 120	......
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Gentn.'s Albert	90 to 230	10 to 20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.		
Gentn.'s Albert	95 to 185	8 to 16
CLOSE CURB.		
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to 200	10 to 18
* Lady's ,,	50 to 110	8 to 12
TWISTED CABLE.		
Gentn.'s Albert	120 to 180	14 to 20
PRINCE OF WALES.		
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to 190	10 to 16
* Lady's ,,	90 to 170	8 to 12
EGYPTIAN.		
Gentn.'s Albert	80 to 150	8 to 12
BRAZILIAN.		
* Lady's Albert	95 to 200	......
,, Victoria	125 to 500	12 to 18
,, Guard	150 to 300	......
SCALE.		
* Lady's Albert	80 to 150	......
,, Victoria	120 to 200	12 to 18
,, Guard	160 to 300	......

	Gold. Rs. Rs.	Silver. Rs. Rs.
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* Lady's Albert	70 to 130	9 to 18
,, Victoria	100 to 180	......
,, Guard	150 to 280	......
FETTER.		
Gentn.'s Albert	75 to 200	10 to 18
CABLE.		
Gentn.'s Albert	80 to 175	16 to 24
FLAT RINGS.		
Gentn.'s Albert	60 to 140	8 to 13
* Lady's ,,	60 to 90	8 to 12
,, Victoria	85 to 100	......
OPEN CURB.		
* Lady's Albert	70 to 130	8 to 16
,, Victoria	100 to 180	......
LAPPED BELCHER.		
Gentn.'s Albert	60 to 100	......
*Lady's ,,	90 to 60	8
ARTHUR.		
Gentn.'s Albert	75 to 150	......
*Lady's ,,	50 to 100	......
,, Victoria	70 to 125	......
,, Guard	175 to 900	......

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

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4 Grand Duchess	3 0 ,,	9 The Nile	2 0 ,,
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CONTAINING ALL THE
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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

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From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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NOTICES.

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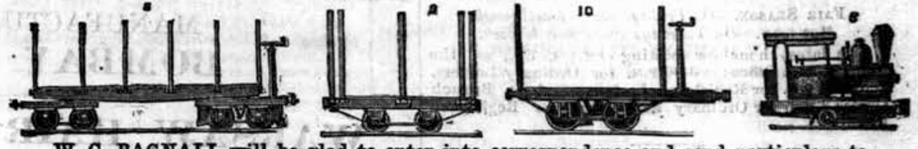

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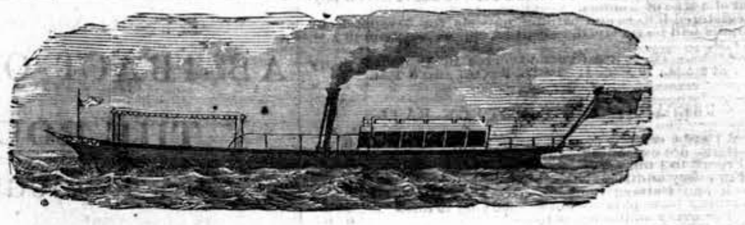

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